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FEBRUARY - 1948

Monthly — Number 48-1

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Lewisia Rediviva

One of The Four Best Rock Garden Plants

By FRANK H. ROSE, Montana

The bitter-root, *Lewisia rediviva*, is a rock garden plant of outstanding merit, the best of the *Lewisii*. It is easy to handle, curious, but handsome in appearance, interesting in history and in habit of growth.

The type specimen was collected near the mouth of Lolo creek, about twelve miles south of Missoula, Montana, by Capt. Meriweather Lewis of the Lewis and Clark expedition in 1806. Lewis had seen the root of the plant the previous summer among some dried foods abandoned by a party of Indians; but first found the living plant on his return trip. Lewis carried his specimens the 3,000 miles of his return trip and turned his entire collection over to Dr. Frederick Pursh for determination. Sometime later Dr. Pursh, while studying the plants collected by the expedition, discovered that one of the bitter-roots that had been dried and pressed showed signs of life. He planted it in the garden of a Mr. McMayon in Philadelphia and there it continued to live for sometime, the first Western American alpine to be introduced into the east. This incident suggested for the plant its specific name, *rediviva*, or the plant that returned to life. I verified this story one spring when I kept some plants in a plant press under a 100 pound weight, between blotters, sunned and changed daily, from March 25 to May 25, after which one of the plants continued to grow, a permanent addition to my garden.

The bitter-root, which is the state flower of Montana, has given the name to a range of mountains, a river and a fertile valley in western Montana. The plant puts out leaves in late fall, remaining green under the winter snows. In April or May you may find them, either a rosette spread close to the warm earth or a tuft suggesting a tiny clump of some coarse grass reaching up to the light. When dug, the reddish, fleshy roots that tend to draw up over the short crown, with its tuft of green leaves suggests some big bug. The flowers are large and cactus-like, usually pink, but varying from white to red. A well established plant sometimes produces a large number of these handsome blossoms, 67 on one plant that I counted. Usually by May, or when the weather gets hot, the leaves have shriveled up like a rubber band on a hot stove, and drawn into the soil around the plant's crown so that only flower stems are to be seen at blooming time. The rich, cactus-like blossoms do not shed their petals, but dry up entirely, the color bleaching out and the seeds ripening within the flower. After the seeds have ripened, the stem detaches below the flower permitting the faded blossoms to roll about with the wind and scatter the shiny black seeds which, under favorable conditions, may produce plants the size of a pin by fall, and flowers the 3rd year. The stem, its labor finished, also draws into the soil, and the plant disappears completely until cool weather and time again to produce the awl-like leaves.

Bitter-root used to be highly prized by the Indians as food, for it supplied the starch lacking in their essentially meat diet. Large parties camped each spring at the base of the Bitter-root Mountains while the squaws and children dug and peeled the year's supply. The root was dried and boiled like beans or ground and used as flour. Now the younger generations have adopted the white man's potato and wheat and less of the bitter-root is gathered, though each year a number of camps may be seen about Missoula which has always been considered the finest collecting area of the plant's rather restricted range.

Bitter-root seems immune to drought or root exposure. It will accept any near neutral soil, but it will not tolerate a wet crown. It must be given a sunny site and perfect drainage. The bed should be raised above the surrounding area and the subsoil should be porous. Its soil may be rich in humus, like decayed sods, or may be fertilized with well rotted cow manure, the rich soil stimulating larger and richer colored flowers. A fairly rich humus overlain by 2" to 4" of barren soil and gravel is good. Thorough watering is best during the growing season, or when the leaves are green, with a drought following the flowering season. Its ability to tolerate long periods of exposure to the open air makes it ideal for planting in rock walls, an ideal site for the moist climate of the East. A supply may be secured in advance and placed in the wall during construction. Leave the roots undisturbed through the dormant season. Owing to its exacting soil and drainage requirements, and its habit of disappearing after flowering, the bitter-root will never escape from cultivation or become a pest.

GARDEN SOCIETIES

We will be pleased to list any special Garden Society in this column if you will send us the information.

AMERICAN PENSTEMON SO-

CIETY. Any grower interested in this beautiful American species should belong; they issue a very nice bulletin that contains much of interest. Amel Priest, Peru, Ind., treasurer, fee \$1.50 per year.

Our New Make-Up

We hope you will take to our new form of catalog. It is the result of trying to publish a free catalog under present prices, shortages and what have you and still try to list the thousands of species and varieties of seeds we handle. It just couldn't be done. The minimum cost of the present catalog would cost close to 50c each. Besides the delivery of so many species is still uncertain, and with the high cost of writing a letter, one cannot afford to list a variety and then not have the seed. While we have hundreds of species coming from Asia, we have listed very few in this issue—to be advised that they are on their way will be risky enough. None of the English grown seed has been delivered—all this adds up to the one conclusion that our present form will allow us to list those seeds we are reasonably sure to have and to issue the bulletin each month, when new arrivals can be added and the shortages can be dropped out.

Another valuable point that persuaded us to change to this type of catalog offer was the possibility of giving more cultural information, items on all sides to the plants represented by the seeds being offered and in addition to all this, the opportunity to answer questions more fully than has been possible in the past.

Pictures in Coming Issues

Due to the lateness in making this change and the entire change in printing methods, all our plates and 120 screen and not suitable and we will either have to use pen drawings or 65 screen half tones. These will appear in the next issue, and we hope to be very liberal with pictures. We are having high grade line drawings made now.

Question Column

We want to carry a question column beginning with the next issue. Questions as to cultural methods, varieties, etc., will be welcomed and we will have them answered to the best of our ability by experts. What is your problem?

Some Rare Seeds Are Expected During Month

We list here some seed now in the mails, of which we were advised of too late to properly list in this issue. There are many rare species in this list, several greenhouse plants, many excellent for the South and some trees and shrubs, not common here. In a few cases the spelling may be a little wrong but this will be corrected in the next issue.

The following per packet, 30c, post paid.

ABIES webbians
ARDISIA macrocarpa
ARTEMESIA vulgaris
ASPARAGUS racemosa
ASTILBE rivularis
BEAUMONTIA grandiflora
BIXA crellana
CHIRETTA
COSTUS speciosus
DATURA black
(See RARE SEEDS on Page 16)

February Issue

As the January issue nears printing time we are not sure of being able to get the Vegetable Seeds set in type in time to be included with the other seeds. But they will be fully listed in the next issue which will be mailed early in February.

The February issue will also contain our full Lily Bulb List of over 50 species and varieties, fully described and full cultural information with drawings of types, etc.

There will be added to the flower list several hundred species being collected in the Himalayan Mountains, but due to the disturbances there at present, we have delayed listing them all in this issue.

We also have over 1000 species coming from England and European sources which did not get into this issue.

Besides plants, bulbs, roots, etc.

Montana Penstemons

I don't know insects. The mosquito, the yellow-jacket, the black gnat and the deer fly thrust their personalities upon me; but I have never learned the different groups. The estimate of a million or more species appals me.

A good many of us know flowers the same way. As long as I have been in the mountains, I have known Penstemons just as Penstemons. Not all are alike, but all recognizable as belonging to the genus without even the necessity of looking for the tell-tale fifth stamen. I've gathered bouquets of them and felt their presence in Nature's painted landscapes. But they were still just Penstemons, and I hardly gave a thought to their individuality.

Then I became a plant collector and names became important. I learned of Dr. Pennell of Philadelphia and Dr. Keck of Palo Alto, authorities on this group of plants. When these experts proved more than kind, I began to make the acquaintance of the species around me and to recognize them in their home surroundings. I have gathered together a little group of my special favorites here. Should you already know them, you will enjoy meeting with old friends; if not, I want to introduce them to you.

First, meet our home-town PENSTEMON ALBERTINUS. If you have driven through our "Scenic Wonderland" in June, the blue and gold of the rocky points east of Missoula is a mixture of this species and Oregon Sunshine (*ERIOPHYLIUM LANATUM*) and I never hope to create a happier color combination. In the Missoula valley, but nowhere else, on dull, gray, gravel slopes, or man-made earth-scars where color is most needed, this plant appears. Year after year, with scant foliage but abundant bloom, taller in moist seasons, shorter when dry but always abundant, it covers the wound until soil and vegetation are restored. Fine of feature, modest and non-aggressive by nature, yet how joyfully it carries on its allotted task, asking nothing, never intruding, content to serve for the common good. Even though it was ultimately named in reference to its brilliant blue color, instead of its native region, we are proud of our Missoula Penstemon.

Sometimes with the preceding species, but more often along an old railroad grade or bare ridge top, its stiff, narrow leaves flattened close upon the gravel, PENSTEMON ERIANTHERA waits, biding its time. Then, firmly anchored by ample long roots, a short, stiff, straight stem arises to carry a heavy load of large, mottled bells secure against the winds that blow strong across the ridge tops. Unmindful of loose, hot gravel about its leaves, blazing sun or driving rain, bumble bees crawling from bell to bell or grasshoppers jumping from stalk to stalk, it holds erect its gaudy banner defending its gravel patch against all the world until its large, black seeds are safely scattered.

Somewhat higher back up the gulches where moisture is more dependable and pine and fir trees begin, we find the tall PENSTEMON WILCOXI (synonym *P. PINETORUM*). Its large basal evergreen leaves are red from the cold of late spring; and as the season warms, its ample stalk appears. There seems to be no rush in the growth of this Penstemon. It appears to know that its moisture supply will last, and takes time to spread out and widely distribute its bright blue flowers. While more generally abundant than the two preceding, it is less gregarious, mingling with its surroundings rather than aggregating in a compact herd.

PENSTEMON PROCERUS, if flowers are reincarnations, may have once been some gallinaceous bird. They creep out from the edge of the hills into meadows as though to feed, and raise their knot-like heads above the waving grass much as though on guard, alert, watching to give the alarm upon the approach of some tribal enemy. Could this be, do you suppose, a plant collector? However, the plants in the meadow are much more abundant than the sentimental heads, and are sure to be gathered in moderation by anyone experienced in digging into meadow sod.

PENSTEMON POLYPHYLLUS (sny., *NITIDUS*) seems lazy; lazy but charming. It spreads on sunny clay banks, rests by each rock on apparently dry ridges, or lies on the sandy stream sides or gravel bars, sunning itself all day long, like a sheep herder. Its heavy blue flowers are a clear reflection of the summer sky. Even its fleshy leaves are more the blue and gray of sky and cloud than the green one would expect. Viewed closely, it seems a little clumsy perhaps, but its lax growth habit makes it exceptionally good for draping over rocks; and no one is likely to forget a patch of its bright blue clinging to a steep bank or covering a dry stream channel.

In spite of its choice of hot dry sites, it really likes moisture and sends ample roots far in search of it. This plant tolerates a more alkaline soil than most Montana Penstemons. It is succulent when growing and brittle dry.

PENSTEMON FRUTICOSUS is a small evergreen shrub. It was first noted by Clark of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, high on a (See MONTANA PENSTEMONS, Page Fifteen)

ACANTHUS (ah-KAN-thus)

(Bear's Breech). Perennial plants or thistle-like small shrubs native of the Old World. About 3 ft. tall with leaves 12-25 inches long and 6-10 inches wide; flowers whitish, rose or lilac borne on 18 in. spikes. They are semi-hardy and do best in rich, well drained soil and full sun light. They are best in background plantings. In the N. they require good winter protection. Seed sown in late April will flower in August.

—mollis, var. latifolia.

ACK-1. Pkt. 20c; 1/4 oz. 40c

A hardier variety with pretty foliage and rose flowers, 2-3 ft., HHP.

ACHILLEA (ak-i-LEE-ah)

(Milfoil or Yarrow). Hardy herbaceous perennials easily grown in any good soil and sunny location, flowering from June to Aug. or later. Flowers in clusters of small heads, white and yellow very good as cut flowers. Seed planted indoors in March or early April and set out doors early in May, have good chance to flower first season. Seed also can be started out doors in May or June, setting out in garden in Sept. or Oct. for next year's flowers. Set plants 1 ft. apart, heights 1 1/2-3 ft. Bone meal around plants in spring is good.

—ageratum.

ACH-1. Pkt. 15c

(Sweet Yarrow). Bears yellow flowers, pleasantly scented; plants compact, HP, 18 in. high.

—fillipendulina.

ACH-2. Pkt. 20c; 1/4 oz. 50c

Sulphur-yellow colored flowers, plants, HP, 2 ft.

—parmica fl. pl. The Pearl.

ACH-3. Pkt. 15c; 1/4 oz. \$1.25

(Sneezewort). A pretty double white flowered variety, 2 ft. high and very much grown both for the border and cut flowers, HP.

ACONITUM (AK-oh-nyt-um)

Herbaceous perennials, common name Monkshood. A. napellus is the poisonous species grown for the drug aconite. Seeds germinate slowly and usually are sown out doors in May or June in partial shade, or they can be started indoors in March or April. Plants do best if not transplanted. Thin to 18 in. apart when well started. Transplanting should be done in Sept. Bone meal is good fertilizer.

—palmatum

ACD-1. Pkt. 20c

Blue flowers 2 1/2 in. across, found in Himalayan pastures up to 15,000 ft., HP.

ACROCLINIUM

(ak-roh-KLIN-i-um)

(Correct botanical name, Helipterum—(hee-LIP-ter-um)—roseum). An annual grown mainly for its dried flowers, it being one of the best "everlasting". For drying, cut flowers before fully open; they retain their color for years. Flowers daisy-like, 2-in.-3-in. across, double and semi-double, petals of silky appearance, plant about 1-2 1/2 ft. tall. It is one of the daintiest of the annual group. Seeds generally sown outdoors where plants are to grow, or they can be started indoors where early flowers are wanted; space plants 6-in.-12-in. apart.

—Sensation Giants.

ACR-1. Pkt. 15c; 1/2 oz. 85c

This strain has flowers fully half again as large as the old type, medium rose to light pink, making beautiful cut flowers and ideal everlastings.

AESCHYNANTHUS

—lobbianus.

AES-1. Pkt. 25c

High Himalayan alpine flower for rock garden.

ADONIS (ah-DOH-nis)

The annuals are hardy, growing well in shaded locations or under trees. Foliage, dark green, finely cut, terminal flowers solitary crimson or scarlet with a dark colored base, May-June. The perennial also desirable as a border plant; yellow flowers in May or June. About 1-ft. tall. Sow seeds of annuals outdoors in late April or a month earlier indoors; the perennial sorts may be sown in spring or fall.

—autumnalis.

ADON-1. Pkt. 15c

(Autumn or Flos Adonis). Hardy annual, small crimson flowers with dark centers, May thru July.

—aestivalis.

ADON-2. Pkt. 15c

(Summer Adonis). Hardy annual with scarlet flowers, June-Aug.

AGERATUM (a-jer-AY-tum)

A most popular hardy annual especially used for borders, edging and bedding. It also makes an easily grown indoor plant. All are free flowering, the plants covered with flowers from early summer till frost, easily grown in any good soil. Seeds are usually started indoors 4-6 weeks before time to set out—after frost danger. Strains offered are especially selected for uniform growth. In the fall, pot up a few of the smallest plants, cutting them back, and grow on indoors for winter plants. The taller varieties, about 10-12 in. tall, make good cut flowers. The dwarf sorts make ideal rockery plants. When seed is sown outdoors in May, plants flower in August. Rain does not damage the flowers.

—lasseauxi.

AGER-1. Pkt. 15c; 1/4 oz. 50c

Delightful rosy mauve; fine cut flower, 20 inches.

A. MEXICANUM:

Also listed as A. houstonianum. This species includes all the popular varieties of Ageratum as follows:

—Blue Ball.

AGER-2. Pkt. 15c; 1/16 oz. 40c

A deep blue, ball-shaped plants very compact and extra choice, 9-in.

—Blue Bedder

AGER-3. Pkt. 20c; 1/16 oz. 40c

A deep lavender-blue on compact 4-in. plants; very pretty.

—Blue Cap.

AGER-4. Pkt. 20c; 1/16 oz. 40c

Rich blue in close heads, dome-shaped plants, fine for rockery or edging, 8-in.

—Blue Star.

AGER-5. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 55c

A splendid deep blue variety from Holland, fine for edging or bedding, 6-in.

—Fairly Pink.

AGER-6. Pkt. 20c; 1/4 oz. 55c

Softest salmon rose-pink, an unusual color in ageratums, very pretty for bedding, edging or rockery and also excellent pot plants or window boxes, 6-in.

—Midget Blue.

AGER-7. Pkt. 20c; 1/16 oz. 50c

Rich blue in a low extra compact uniform plant for edging or bedding, 2-3 in. tall.

—Purple Perfection.

AGER-8. Pkt. 15c; 1/16 oz. 40c

Deepest blue, plants especially good for bedding and boxes where a 9-in. plant is needed; very free flowering.

—Silver Star.

AGER-9. Pkt. 15c; 1/4 oz. 70c

A pretty dwarf whitet flowered type especially suited for edging, 6-in.

—Swanley Blue.

AGER-10. Pkt. 15c; 1/16 oz. 40c

Thickly bunched semi-dwarf plants in a pretty shade of azure-blue, 7-in. tall.

—White Queen.

AGER-11. Pkt. 15c; 1/16 oz. 40c

Pure white flowers on 8-in. plants especially suited for a white ageratum in bedding, cut flowers, edging, etc.

—White Beauty.

AGER-12. Pkt. 15c; 1/4 oz. 60c

An extra large flowered and the best white in ageratums, plants 7-in. tall.

—Zuriblan.

AGER-13. Pkt. 15c

A beautiful dwarf blut novelty from Switzerland that is claimed to be extra good.

NOTE: Perennial ageratums, so called, see Eupatorium and Lonas.

AGROSTIS (ah-GROS-tis)

A group of tufted annual and perennial grasses including some lawn grasses but ornamental grasses as listed here. Known also as Bent Grass.

—nebulosa.

AGRO-1. Pkt. 15c; 1/4 oz. 80c

(Cloud Grass). Hardy annual ornamental grass, fine for edging the flower border; dwarf and neat. Plant indoors early transplanting to beds as wanted, 12-15-in. Especially valued as filled in bouquets of flowers.

ALLIUM (AL-i-um)

A genus of bulbous flowering plants of the Lily family of which the flowering onion is especially listed here. Most are hardy perennials having flat or tubular leaves, similar, but smaller, to those of the onion. The flowers form at the end of the stems in spherical clusters or slender spikes, in many colors and shades. They do best in rich loamy soil and easily grown from seeds which can be planted any time up to August. Space plants 1 ft. or more apart.

—atropurpureum.

Flowering stems narrow but hollow, densely flowered, heads about 1-in. across, color blood red; from Himalayas.

—cernuum.

ALUM-3. Pkt. 20c

Clusters of nodding pink flowers, very pretty, 1 1/2 ft.

—karataviense.

ALUM-1. Pkt. 20c

Lilac-blue flowers in July, 1 ft.

—cernuum.

ALUM-2. Pkt. 20c

Lavender to white flowers, 1-ft. tall, May.

—Allium Blend.

ALUM-4. Pkt. 15c

Contains many species and varieties and of great value to those wishing to grow many types and colors for display or crossing.

NOTE: We should be able to add to the above list, 10-15 more species, but seed delivery was not sure at time of printing.

ALONSOA (al-on-SOH-ah)

(Mask-Flower). Plants mostly from tropical America and grown in the N. as tender and half-hardy annuals, also as indoor plants. Foliage dark green and bearing an abundance of 2-tipped scarlet or orange flowers, turned upside down. Sow seeds indoors in spring and set out after frost danger is passed; for growing indoors winter sow seeds outdoors in summer and transfer indoors early in the fall; when thus moved they become shrubby and bloom a long time.

—warszewiczii comata.

ALON-1. Pkt. 20c

Very showy, bright scarlet flowers, a perennial if grown under glass. A bushy type, 1-2 ft.

ALYSSUM (ah-LIS-um)

(Madwort). They come in hardy annuals and perennials and are exceptionally suited for edging and the rockery in sunny positions. They are all easily grown from seed, the annuals being planted early in the spring or started a month earlier indoors and grown cool. The perennials are planted at any time so that the seedlings can become well rooted before freezing weather. Foliage generally grayish, flowers white or yellow, height not over 1 ft. The perennial sorts bloom very early and they make a brilliant display with their yellow flowers. Both types can also be lifted in the fall and taken indoors for winter flowering.

A. MARITIMUM:

Under this heading are listed the popular varieties of Sweet Alyssum, all hardy annuals, known botanically as Lobelia (loh-beu-LAY-ri-ah) maritima, as follows:

—Carpet of Snow.

ALYS-1. Pkt. 15c; oz. 90c

Each plant is a flat compact mass of pure snow white flowers and are ideal for low bedding and edging; this is a superior strain, 3-in. tall.

—Snow Cloth.

ALYS-2. Pkt. 15c; 1/4 oz. 40c

A flat compact variety of pure white flowers that give the appearance of a white carpet, 3-in. tall. Space plants about 5-in. apart.

—Little Gem.

ALYS-3. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 40c

White flowers, plants 5-6-in. tall and best for tall bedding, boxes or baskets as growth is upright and more open than the

ALYS-4. Pkt. 15c; 1/2 oz. 40c

compact strains.

—Lilac Queen.

A special compact deep lilac colored strain, 6-in. tall; very pretty.

—Lilac Queen, W.F. Strain.

ALYS-5. Pkt. 15c

—Violet Queen.

ALYS-6. Pkt. 20c; 1/2 oz. 60c

The most uniformly deep violet colored strain obtainable; plants compact, fragrant, 6-in. tall.

—Sweet Maritimum.

ALYS-7. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c

Very fragrant, for which it is especially planted, flowers pure white, growth spreading, 12-in.; make sweet plants in boxes or baskets.

—Mixed.

ALYS-11. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 35c

Made up of all kinds, low, tall, perennial, etc. Ideal mixture for small children to grow.

—A. Saxatile, Gold Dust.

ALYS-8. Pkt. 15c; 1/4 oz. 35c

Bright golden yellow, blooming so profusely in the early spring as to cover the plants, 12-in. tall, compact habit.

—Silver Queen.

ALYS-9. Pkt. 20c

Color primrose, an unique color in Alyssum; splendid in the rock garden, 12-in. tall.

ROCK GARDEN PERENNIAL

RARE SPECIES MIXED

A beautiful collection of many different shades of yellow on compact plants with foliage from light greenish gray to deep green. An excellent blend for the rock garden or for a hardy Alyssum planting. This is an exceptionally high grade collection and not to be confused with regular mixtures.

ALYS-10. Pkt. 20c; 1/4 oz. \$1.50**AMARANTHUS**

(am-ah-RAN-thus)

(Amaranth). The plants grown for garden decorations are valued for their colorful foliage and in some species, for their showy, tassell-like heads. Made up of many red or brownish flowers. The poorer the soil the more brilliant the foliage, in fact rich soil will produce disappointing plants. Start seed out doors in May or June, and thin plants to 18-24-in. apart. They require a sunny place.

—abyssinicus.

AMAR-1. Pkt. 10c

Very pretty in groups, 5 ft.

—caudatus.

AMAR-2. Pkt. 10c

(Love-Lies-Bleeding). Has long slender, drooping dark red flower tassels formed in bunches and shown in group plantings, 3-5 ft.

—caudatus viridis.

AMAR-3. Pkt. 15c

A yellow flowered variety, height 3 ft.

—cruentus.

AMAR-4. Pkt. 10c

(Prince's Feather). Red flowers, 3-ft. tall.

—pinnatifida, Oeschberg.

AMAR-5. Pkt. 15c

Erect, dark red flowers, a new sort that should be very good.

—tricolor splendens.

AMAR-6. Pkt. 10c

(Joseph's Coat). Rich scarlet-crimson foliage prettily variegated yellow and bronze-green; striking in the border, erect, 3-ft.

—Molten Fire.

AMAR-7. Pkt. 15c

Deep maroon foliage, each branch being tipped a fiery crimson, poinsettia-like, 4-ft.

—Mixed Kinds.

AMAR-8X. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 35c

Contains all the above sorts with others as received. They should make a good showing in a waste place, that is high, dry and of good soil, such as rubbish dumps, etc.

AMBERBOA (am-bur-BOH-ah)

Annual plants with jaggedly cut or divided leaves and flower heads in purple, blue or pink. They resemble Bachelor Buttons. Very easily grown from seed which should be sown where plants are to flower, HHA. Natives of Spain and Morocco.

—muricata.

AMBR-1. Pkt. 20c

An easy growing, long blooming, free flowering half hardy annual; 3-in. lace stars of pale purple with creamy centers; cuts well and does best in dry soils, sow seeds in position.

AMMOBIUM (a-MOH-bi-um)

These are annual Australian plants grown as everlastings. They prefer definitely a sandy soil. Very easily grown; bears a profusion of small white flowers having yellow centers which brighten the garden. Seed can be sown in spring early or in fall for early start. If cut before they are in full bloom the flowers will remain white; hang in a shady dry place to dry; if cut later the flowers become yellowish. They make good everlastings flowers.

—alatum.

AMOB-1. Pkt. 20c; 1/4 oz. \$1.00

Perennials, 1-3-ft. tall, having bluish flowers followed by rather attractive milkweed-like pods. Can be planted in border or amongst shrubs. Easily grown from seed.

—tabernaemontana.

AMON-1. Pkt. 15c

A very desirable perennial tolerant to both sun and shade; has good foliage and flowers; stems willowy, each ending in large panicles of starry blossoms in soft blue. Use some winter protection north of Ohio.

ANAGALLIS (an-ah-GAL-is)

Low growing annuals, biennials and perennials having pretty little star-like flowers in red, blue or white which grow out of the axils of the leaves on hair-like stems; very free flowering, and some species are especially fine for the rock garden. The annuals can be sown where they are to grow, and the perennials any time up to August. They do best in a loose warm soil.

—Giant Flowering Mixed.

ANAG-1. Pkt. 10c

A large flowering strain in all the colors and fine for the rockery, beds or baskets, HHA, 6-in. tall.

—grandiflora, Mixed.

ANAG-2. Pkt. 10c

A hardy annual having delightful little star-like flowers in vivid blue, brick red, scarlet, lavender and flesh color. Excellent for rockery, low beds, borders or in window boxes and pots; grows in any good soil, sow directly to garden, free flowering, 9-in.

ANAPHALIS (ah-HAF-al-is)

Hardy herbaceous plants of which A. margaritacea has been most popular.

—margaritacea.

ANAP-1. Pkt. 20c

(Pearl, Pearly Everlasting). Hardy herbaceous perennial plant with woolly foliage. They are highly valued for dried flowers. Cut flower stalks just before flowers mature. Grows 3 ft. tall and their leafy stems and woolly appearance makes them excellent plants for the border or rock garden.

—nubigene.

ANAP-2. Pkt. 25c

Dwarf woolly plant with rounded heads of white flowers, found at 12,000 feet in Himalayas. Should be a find for the rockery.

ANCHUSA (an-KEU-sah)

(Alkanet, Sea Bugloss). They are excellent perennials for the summer border in sunny positions; hardy, easily grown, flowering mid-July-September or even later, color usually blue often in intense, striking shades. Does well in ordinary soil, sun or shade, but plenty of well rotted manure produces extra fine flowers. Having a tap root, care must be used not to break it in transplanting; after blooming, cut off flower stems, give some liquid manure to stimulate new growth for second blossoms till frost.

—capensis, Blue Bird.

ANCH-1. Pkt. 15c

Biennial with indigo-blue For-Get-Me-Not flowers on compact 2-ft. plants. Blooms all summer.

—Dropmore Variety.

ANCH-2. Pkt. 15c

Perennial with beautiful bright blue flowers on well branched plant, HP, 4-5-ft.

—Lissadell.

ANCH-3. Pkt. 15c

Large Flowered Hybrids.
ANTR-2. Pkt. 20c: 1/16 oz. 35c
 2 1/2-ft. in brilliant colors.
California Giants, Mixed.
ANTR-3. Pkt. 20c: 1/16 oz. 35c
 2 3/4-ft. tall, taller than majus group and the individual flowers larger.
nanum, gr. fl. Mixed.
ANTR-4. Pkt. 15c: 1/16 oz. 25c
 Large flowered, half dwarf plants, excellent for bedding or cutting.
Super Majestic Mixed.
ANTR-5. Pkt. 30c: 1/16 oz. 50c
 This cannot be equalled for all around use. It is a fine strain in half dwarf plants with as many as 20 spikes per plant, 2-2 1/2-ft. tall, cutting and garden display.
Rock Garden Hybrids, Magic Carpet.
ANTR-6. Pkt. 40c
 A wonderful collection of Snapdragons, 6 inches tall, in every color combination and suited for edging or for the rock garden.

APHANOSTEPHUS
—skirrobasis.
APHN-1. Pkt. 25c
 Called Pink-and-White Daisy or Lazy Daisy. The flowers are flat daisies an inch over across, center tiny, petals very many, narrow, overlapping. Above the petals are pure white, but the reverse of the flower is soft pink, and the unopened buds are pure pink. The pink and the white, together with the golden flower centers, give pretty tricolor effects. Foliage is narrow and scanty, hidden from June through Sept. by the masses of flowers. 20-inches. It cuts. Easy grower.

AQUILEGIA (ak-wi-LEE-ji-ah)
—Columbine. One of the most valuable of hardy perennials. Its foliage is attractive, and the pretty spurred flowers cannot be equalled for colors. They bloom early in the summer. Seed can be sown anytime so as to get the seedlings set out by Sept. to get established before freezing weather. Seeds are sometimes slow to germinate. Seedlings and when first set out should be given partial shade. Bone meal or well rotted manure in rich soil produce wonderful plants. We offer many rare and high class strains.
—alpina.
AQUI-1. Pkt. 20c
 Excellent rock garden species, deep blue flowers in summer; 1 1/2-ft., short spurred.
—chrysantha.
AQUI-2. Pkt. 20c: 1/16 oz. 40c
 (Golden Columbine). Tall branching, yellow flowers, with long spurs, May-August. 3-ft.
—Silver Queen.
AQUI-4. Pkt. 20c
 Large flowered, white flowers.
—coerulea.
AQUI-3. Pkt. 25c
 (Colorado or Rocky Mountain Blue Columbine). 2-ft. tall, large, showy blue flowers, April-July.
—Crimson Star.
AQUI-6. Pkt. 25c
 Combination of rich crimson outer petals with a pure white center, 1 1/2-ft. tall. Very pretty.
—Edelweiss.
AQUI-5. Pkt. 20c
 Snow white flowers in May.
—longissima.
AQUI-12. Pkt. 25c
 Large bright yellow flowers with extra long spurs 4 inches in length, 2 1/2-ft. tall.
—Mrs. Scott Elliott Hybrids.
AQUI-7. Pkt. 25c
 This is a wonderful strain with the most beautiful color combinations thru shades of lavender, orchid, mauve, blue, purple, yellow, pink, reds, etc., with beautiful pastel shades predominating, spurs and flowers very large.
—Blue Shades.
AQUI-8. Pkt. 35c
 This is the finest strain in existence and in a most pleasing blend of blue shades, 3-ft. long, spurred.
—Mrs. Nicholl's Hybrids.
AQUI-9. Pkt. 25c
 A glorified caerulea with large flowers and long spurs, especially good in blue. Very choice.
—W-F Hybrids.
AQUI-10. Pkt. 35c
 This blend of hybrids can not be equalled and contains many unique colors. It is highly recommended.
—Saier's Long Spurred Blend.
AQUI-11. Pkt. 30c
 This is a carefully hand made blend of all the best long spurred varieties, and it will produce the most wonderful display of Columbines you have ever seen.
 NOTE: We should be able to add at least 25 more species and varieties to the above list as the season advances.

ARABIS (AR-ah-bis)
 (Rock Cross). Annuals, biennials, and perennials including many very pretty low growing border and rock garden plants all easily grown. They flower very freely in pink, white or purple flowers in April, May and into early summer. Prefer a sandy soil is best, and bone meal worked around the plants benefits them greatly. The foliage is also attractive later in the summer. Sow seeds in late April or early May, out doors or the perennials can be started up to August when the plants should be set out by Sept. Space plants 6-in. apart.
—alpina.
ARAB-1. Pkt. 15c: 1/4 oz. 30c
 This is a dwarf compact strain, forming spreading tufts covered with sheets of pure white flowers soon after snow disappears; one of the earliest plants to flower, HP, 6-in.
—rosea.
ARAB-2. Pkt. 25c
 A very pretty bright rose colored strain of A. alpina and with its form of growth, silver-gray foliage.
—Frühlingsszauber.
ARAB-3. Pkt. 25c
 A carmine-rose strain from Switzerland flowering in May.
—Schneehaube.
ARAB-4. Pkt. 25c
 A white strain from Switzerland, very early.
—Saier's Arabis Blend.
ARAB-5X. Pkt. 20c: 1/4 oz. 30c
 This is a carefully hand made blend of the above with others included. A beautiful collection of plants can be secured from this blend with little cost.

ARCTOTIS (ahrk-TOH-tis)
 Attractive daisy-like half hardy annuals that are especially valuable for cut flowers. The flowers close during the night. They can be planted in any part of the garden and grow luxuriously in good soil and a sunny position. They are quick to germinate and grow, producing flowers all summer and fall; when cut they last 7-10 days with the buds even opening when in the sun. Undeveloped buds can be cut and when placed in water indoors in a sunny window they open into perfect flowers. Start seed either indoors in late March or April or outdoors in late May.
—grandis.
ARCT-1. Pkt. 10c: 1/4 oz. 30c
 (Blue-eyed African Daisy). Flowers ray-like are white on upper surface and lilac-blue beneath with the center or disc a steel blue. 2 1/2-3-ft. July till frost.
—Large Flowered Hybrids.
ARCT-2. Pkt. 20c
 Extra large flowers in an attractive array of many shades of yellow, orange, bronze, red and lavender; almost constantly in bloom, colorful in beds or borders, 1-ft.
—scapigera.
ARCT-3. Pkt. 20c
 Red and orange shades.
—Mixed Arctotis.
ARCT-4. Pkt. 10c: 1/4 oz. 30c
 Mixture of above kinds and others as received.

ARENARIA (ar-e-NAY-ri-ah)
 (Sandworts). So called because they prefer a sandy soil; a large group of low growing annuals and perennials including many high altitude alpine plants. Habit of growth is in dense mats, picturesque tufts or graceful trailing creepers which are excellent for carpet bedding or in the rock garden. The soil should be light and well drained.
—lithophila.
AREN-1. Pkt. 25c
 Very good, native of Mont., white flowers, 6-8-in. tall, April-May.
—montana.
AREN-2. Pkt. 20c
 Pure white flowers, HP.

ARGEMONE (ahr-je-MOH-ne)
 (Mexican or Prickly Poppy). A free flowering hardy annual with large Poppy-like flowers in white, yellow and purple. Plants 2-4-ft. tall and should be set 10-in. apart for a hedge which is very pretty when topped with its beautiful flowers. Good in any soil in a sunny position. They resent transplanting, so sow seeds where they are to grow during April. They flower all summer.
—grandiflora alba.
ARGE-2. Pkt. 15c
 Very large flowered pure white, foliage white marbled. They would look fine in a hedge or large group.
—platyceras rosea.
ARGE-1. Pkt. 15c
 An easy annual in bloom for months with big Poppy-like flowers that range from pale bluish, thru rose, to smoky crimson. Try it as a hedge or as plants in the border.
—Argemone Blend.
ARGE-3X. Pkt. 15c: 1/2 oz. 80c
 Pure white, cream, pale yellow, golden, bluish, silvery rose and crimson. Mostly single, but a proportion will carry double fringed flowers. Note particularly the range of coloring in our strain, exceeding that of most others. Flowers sometimes double, and fringed, but mostly single. Foliage often marbled. Very easy.

ARISAEMA (ar-i-SEE-mah)
 Tuberous rooted perennials belonging to the Arum group. The common Jack-in-the-Pulpit belongs to this group. A moist shady place is required, and some can be grown in pots in loam and peat mixture.
—griffithii.
ARIS-2. Pkt. 25c
 Spathe hood-like, brown violet with green. Very picturesque and curious, resembling the head of a cobra.
—speciosum.
ARIS-1. Pkt. 25c
 Spathe glossy purple, greenish and white.
—Arisaema Blend.
ARIS-3. Pkt. 20c
 A blend of above sorts with others as received.

ARNICA (AR-ni-ka)
 Perennial plants of Composite Family with clustered basal leaves and bright yellow flowers on long spikes, they are effective in colonies in the wild garden growing readily in any good soil and multiply rapidly.
—cordifolia.
ARNI-2. Pkt. 20c
 Yellow flowers, 8-12-in. tall, April, native of Montana.
—montana.
ARNI-1. Pkt. 15c
 Mountain Tobacco. An old world plant, 2-ft. tall and source of the medicinal tincture of arnica. Large heads of yellow ray and disc flowers, 3-4-in. clusters, thriving in sunny position.

ARTEMISIA (ahr-tee-MIZ-i-ah)
 (Wormwood). Hardy aromatic plants, mostly perennials or small shrubs. The flower is in heads and composed entirely of tubular disk flowers. Grown mainly for their aromatic and medicinal qualities and many fine for background planting in border or as cut flowers. Species vary greatly but do well in average soil. Heights 6 inches to 12-ft. Flowers August thru September.
—sacrorum viridis.
ARTE-1. Pkt. 20c
 (Summer Fir). Fast growing foliage plant with fine leaves and close pyramidal growth 3-5-ft., splendid for groups or specimen plants. Hardy Annual.
—vulgaris.
ARTE-2. Pkt. 20c
 (Brazilian Butterfly Flower). Oddly formed flowers, buff-gold with scarlet centers, the buds like burnished coral. A profuse, long bloomer in the summer garden, seeds sown right where it is to stand, but also sometimes grown as an everblooming pot plant. An excellent cut flower. 1 1/2-ft. tall.
—syriaca.
ASCL-2. Pkt. 20c
 Perennial.
—tuberosa.

ASCL-3. Pkt. 20c
 Orange-red flowers, July-Aug. HP.

ASPARAGUS
 Perennial plants, shrubs and vines, most of which are grown as tender plants.
—plumosus nanus.
ASPG-1. Pkt. 25c: oz. \$3.00
 Twinning vine grown under glass in the N. but out doors in Fla. It is the favorite florist green.
—sprangerii.
ASPG-2. Pkt. 25c: oz. \$3.00
 The most satisfactory for a house plant, easily grown from February sown seeds, taking about 30 days to germinate. Old established plants produce open racemes of small pinkish, fragrant flowers in May or June and coral-red berries about Xmas time.
—racemosa.
ASPG-3. Pkt. 25c
 Tall climbing under shrub with handsome foliage, dense sprays of flowers.

ASPERULA (as-PER-eu-lah)
 Used mainly in the rock garden or for carpeting shady places, growing best in moist locations; easily grown. The leaves are in whorles and the flowers small lily-shaped, in white, blue or pink.
—azurea setosa.
ASPR-1. Pkt. 15c
 Pretty blue flowers, effective in carpeting. 1-ft., HA.

ASPHODEL (AS-foh-del)
 Easily grown, preferring sandy loam.
—lutea.
ASPH-1. Pkt. 20c
 (King's Spear). Grows 2-4-ft., leafy flower stems and fragrant yellow flowers in racemes, 6-18 inches long; thrives in partial shaded border.

ASTERS
CHINA OR COMMON GARDEN ASTER:
 Sow seeds indoors 6 weeks before time to set out in their beds which is after danger of frost has passed. Do not crowd, usually a foot apart and use care that they do not suffer a set back thru over watering, crowding or draught. It is best to transplant the seedlings once. As the roots of Asters are shallow, use care in cultivating. Make succession plantings for continuous flowering periods, but when possible use different types which flower at different times. All strains offered are wilt resistant unless especially noted.
—Single, Choice Mixed.
AST-1. Pkt. 10c
—Imp. Giants of Cal. Mixed.
AST-2X. Pkt. 15c: 1/4 oz. 90c
 Flowers are large and full, crego-type, on long heavy non-lateral stems, 3-ft. tall, blooming late summer until frost; fine cut flower for florists.
—Cal. Giant Sunshine.
AST-3. Pkt. 15c: 1/4 oz. 90c
 Fascinating new Aster type, called most beautiful in the world, 4-5-in. across composed of a single row of loosely placed outer petals which contrast with the unique yellow quilled-like center; 2-3 ft. tall, early to mid-September.
—Crego, Imp., Mixed.
AST-4. Pkt. 10c: oz. \$3.00
 Wilt resistant, plants 2 1/2-ft. tall, branching, flowers double, not rounding, petals twisted, excellent cut flower, mid-Sept.
—Early Beauty, Mixed.
AST-5. Pkt. 15c
 Wilt resistant. Flowers with Crego. Plants 2 1/2-3-ft. tall, with large well formed flowers, excellent cut flowers.

EARLY GIANT.
 Wilt resistant. Finest large flowered, heavy stem W.R. Aster yet developed; flowers large Giants of Cal. type, 1 1/2-ft. tall. Early blooming 4-6 weeks earlier than Giants of Cal. or mid-Aug.
—Light Blue.
AST-6. Pkt. 15c: 1/4 oz. \$1.00
—Rose Marie.
AST-7. Pkt. 15c: 1/4 oz. \$1.00
—Mixed.
AST-8X. Pkt. 15c: 1/4 oz. 85c
—Early Royal, Mixed.
AST-9X. Pkt. 15c: 1/4 oz. 70c
 Wilt resistant. Branching, 1 1/2-2-ft. tall, mid-Aug., directly following Queen of the Market.
—King or Needle Type, Mixed.
AST-10X. Pkt. 10c: 1/4 oz. 80c
 Flowers are composed of twisted quilled-like petals making a very attractive flower.
—Late Branching, Mixed.
AST-11X. Pkt. 15c: 1/4 oz. 50c
 Wilt resistant. 2 1/2-3-ft. tall, branching, large double flowers, early Sept.
—Heart of France.
AST-12. Pkt. 15c: 1/4 oz. 90c
 Wilt resistant. Brilliant red, medium sized flowers, 1 1/2-2-ft. tall, late Aug.

SUPER GIANTS OF CALIFORNIA.
 This is the largest and most fully double Aster class known; flowers 6-8-in. across, full petaled, graceful, interlacing petals. Plants 2 1/2-ft. tall, 6-8 long, non-lateral stems per plant.
—Los Angeles.
AST-13. Pkt. 25c: 1/4 oz. \$1.20
 Shell pink.
—El Monte.
AST-14. Pkt. 25c: 1/4 oz. \$1.20
—Pom Pom, Mixed.
AST-15. Pkt. 10c: 1/4 oz. 50c
 Medium high and very early, medium sized round flowers.
—Princess, Mixed.
AST-16. Pkt. 15c: 1/4 oz. \$1.20
 Wilt Resistant. Attractive new cutting type, 2-2 1/2-ft. tall, branching, early, 3-3 1/2 inch flowers on strong stems and with full deep crested centers surrounded by several rows of dainty plume-like guard petals.
—Queen of the Market, Mixed.
AST-17. Pkt. 10c: 1/4 oz. 60c
 Wilt resistant. Very popular early flowering asters, branching, 20-in. tall, early August, one of the most useful for the early cut flower market.
—Ballet Queen.
AST-18. Pkt. 15c: 1/4 oz. 75c
 Wilt resistant. A fascinating shade of deep salmon-rose, 3 1/2-in. flowers generously borne on 15-20-in. plants; extremely wilt resistant and unsurpassed for cutting or border planting.

NOTE MARKET GARDENERS: Those wishing larger quantities than 1/4 oz. may take a 25% discount from the 1/4 oz. price for quantities of 1/3 oz. and 33 1/3% discount on 1/2-1 lb. lots. For large quantities it will pay you to not only write for quotations but to book your order very early.

PERENNIAL SPECIES OF ASTERS.
—alpina.
AST-19. Pkt. 15c
 A perennial rock garden species, violet-blue daisy-like flowers on 6-in. plants, in early summer.
—Large Flowered.
AST-20. Pkt. 15c
 New larger flowered type in mixed colors for rock garden.
—superbus.
AST-23. Pkt. 20c
 Very pretty rock garden species.
—amellus Hybrids.
AST-21. Pkt. 15c
 A beautiful fall flowering aster, 30-in. tall.
—commutus grassulus.
AST-22. Pkt. 15c
 Small flowered Mont. native species, drought resistant, white, 2-ft., Aug.
—farreri.
AST-24. Pkt. 20c
AST-25. Pkt. 15c
 Especially large flowered.
—novae-angliae.
AST-26. Pkt. 15c
 Large flowered sorts saved from best named varieties, 4-ft.
—sikkimensis.
AST-30. Pkt. 15c
 Much branched, heads tufted with many small corymbosa in autumn; found in high pastures in Himalayan Mts.
—subcoeruleus.
AST-27. Pkt. 20c
 (diplostehioides). In every respect a quite distinct variety 12-in. tall with brilliant violet flowers of good size, end of May to end of June.
—Star of the Warburg.
AST-28. Pkt. 25c
NEW. Giant flowered cutting perennial Aster with bright lavender flowers, 2 1/2-ft. tall.
—Perennial Aster Blend.
AST-29X. Pkt. 15c: 1/4 oz. \$1.25
 Extra choice blend containing not only the above kinds but also many others.

ASTRAGALUS
(as-TRAG-ah-lus)
 Milk Vetches. Plants of the Pea Family having deeply cut leaves and purple yellow or white flowers in spikes or racemes. Thrive in light sandy soil. They are related to Oxypetals.
—purshii.
ASTR-1. Pkt. 25c
AUBRIETIA (au-BREE-shi-ah)
 (False or Purple Rock-cress). Low growing perennial and an excellent spreading plant for borders, beds or rockery doing well in semi-shade and with their attractive silvery green foliage covers space in the beds; flowers grow in masses in spring and early-summer and combined with Alyssum or Arabis, make a beautiful display. Sow seeds any time up to Aug. for plants to flower the following spring.
—deltoidea.
AUBR-1. Pkt. 20c
 Most of the named varieties have been developed from this species with lilac flowers.
—Blood Red Hybrid.
AUBR-4. Pkt. 20c
—eyrii.
AUBR-2. Pkt. 20c
 Most beautiful blue.
—Giant Hybrids.
AUBR-3. Pkt. 20c
 A most dainty and beautiful creeping sort for carpeting beds or the rockery with its brilliant carpet of blue, crimson or rose, lasting for weeks; a gem for crevice planting in rocks or walls, 6-in. The giant hybrids are vastly superior to the regular strains in both size and color range.
—graeca.
AUBR-5. Pkt. 20c
 A dwarf light blue, trailing habit.
—leichtlini.
AUBR-6. Pkt. 20c
 Deep purple rose.
—Aubrietia Blend.
AUBR-7X. Pkt. 15c
 A carefully made blend of many varieties and species for the flower grower wanting to grow for observation many different kinds.

AUCUBA (AU-keu-bah)
 Evergreen shrubs with large ornamental leaves withstanding a smoky atmosphere; tolerant of shade. Not reliably hardy N. of D.C. Grown in tubs or pots in N. where it makes a beautiful porch or terrace decoration. For a display of the attractive scarlet berries the female flowers must be fertilized by the male plants. To winter plants, keep in cool place and plants on dry side.
—himalaica.
ACUB-1. Pkt. 25c
 6-ft. ornamental evergreen shrubs with variegated leaves in spring, found in high pastures.
—japonica.
ACUB-2. Pkt. 25c
 Very similar to A. himalaica.

BALSAMORRHIZA (bahl-sam-oh-RYZ-ah)
 Balsam Roots. An American genus of Composite Family having Sunflower-like flowers. The roots are large, resinous tubers. They are nice plants in dry places in the wild garden.
—sagittata.
BALS-1. Pkt. 15c
 Leaves like shields, blossoms like sunflowers, 1 1/2-2-ft. tall, having tap root, April.
BALSAM. See Impatient balsamina.

BAPTISIA (bap-TEZ-i-ah)
 Hardy perennial leguminous plants growing as high as 6-ft. Foliage deep green with indigo-blue, white or yellow flowers resembling Lupines in form; imposing in the border or wild garden, good for cutting, blooming late spring to mid-summer, followed by short plump pods that become black. Easily grown, best in partial shade, and best to start seed in open ground.
—australis.
BAPT-1. Pkt. 15c
 Deep blue flowers growing 3-4-ft. tall and the most popular, June and July,

leaves 2 1/2-in. long. Tallest species.
BALLOON VINE. See Cardiospermum hal.
BARTONIA. See Mentselia lindleyi.
BEANS (Ornamental)
—Scarlet Runner.
BEAN-1. Pkt. 15c: 1/4 lb. 45c
BEGONIA (be-GOH-ni-ah)
 This is a very large and varied group of succulent, and partly shrubby, plants found in warm regions of the earth. There has been countless numbers of hybrids and varieties developed so that the dividing line between types has even become dimmed. We list here, especially, those increased by seed. There is plenty of interest in growing the various species and crossing them for new types and varieties. All begonias can be increased by seed, which, being very small, should be sown with the greatest care. They thrive in a mixture of fibrous loam, with leaf mold with some rotted cow manure and sand added. They can be divided into 3 groups, viz., fibrous rooted, tuberous rooted and rhizomatous.
—andersonii.
BEG-1. Pkt. 25c
 Leaves larger, entire, flower borne in an umbel at the apex of a tall spike.
—bhotan.
BEG-2. Pkt. 25c
 Leaves entire, very large, tuberous, flowers pink, scented.
—josephi.
BEG-9. Pkt. 25c
 Tuberous, flowers rose colored and small.
—lacinata.
BEG-3. Pkt. 25c
 Leaves palmate, epiphytic, flower small, rosy white, found in temperate regions.
—var. lutea.
BEG-4. Pkt. 25c
 A yellow flowering variety.
—spotted.
BEG-5. Pkt. 25c
 A variety with spotted leaves.
—megaptera.
BEG-6. Pkt. 25c
 Root stock thick and woody, flower stem 12-in. or more long, leaves 4-6-in., flower a large pink, very profuse.
—ovatifolia.
BEG-7. Pkt. 25c
 Small shrub, flower white or rose found in damp rocks in semi-tropical regions.
—picta.
BEG-12. Pkt. 25c
 Root stock tuberous, flowers pale rose, leaves variegated.
—rex arborensis.
BEG-10. Pkt. 25c
 Resembles much B. rex without the silvery zone running all around, flower yellow.
—rex type.
BEG-11. Pkt. 25c
 Perennial, finest mixed. It is the parent of the many beautiful Rex Begonias, best grown in the greenhouse in pots and thus set out doors where they produce a beautiful effect.
—rubra-venia.
BEG-8. Pkt. 25c
 Root stock thick with fibrous roots.
—xanthina.
BEG-13. Pkt. 25c
 Rhizome thick, flower medium sized, yellow.
—Semperflorens, Luminosa.
BEG-14. Pkt. 25c
 Fiery dark scarlet flowers, dark reddish brown foliage.
—Prima Donna.
BEG-15. Pkt. 25c
 Limped rose shading to carmine at center, everblooming.
—Blend.
BEG-16X. Pkt. 25c
 A blend of best named varieties in the B. semp. group. This is a high class blend.
—Saier's Begonia Blend.
BEG-17X. Pkt. 25c
 This is a hand made mixture of all kinds of Begonias, made especially for those wanting to grow all different types. If purchased separately would cost many dollars.

BELLIS (BEL-is)
 (English Daisy). Herbaceous annuals or perennials. They need a fertile moist soil with plenty of sun. They can be grown from seed planted in the fall and wintered over in the cold frame or flowers will be produced from early sown seeds in the spring. They grow 6-8-in. tall and make good pot plants, for edging or low border. Do best in cool climate, blooming May-Aug. Planted with Pansies or For-Get-Me-Not's they make a pretty garden display.
—enorma, Mixed.
BELL-1. Pkt. 25c
 Large flowered.
—hiliput, Rose.
BELL-2. Pkt. 25c
 Very small plants and flowers.
—moustrousa, Mixed.
BELL-3X. Pkt. 25c
 Single flowers, strong growers.
—Double, Mixed.
BELL-4X. Pkt. 35c
—perennis, Longfellow.
BELL-5. Pkt. 25c: 1/4 oz. \$1.25
 An extra double, bright red strain.
—rosea delicata.
BELL-6. Pkt. 25c: 1/4 oz. \$1.25
—Snowball.
BELL-7. Pkt. 25c: 1/4 oz. \$1.25
—Beethoven.
BELL-8. Pkt. 25c
 Flowers are extra large, in white, rose and red.

BERBERIS
—thunbergii atropurpurea.
BERB-1. Pkt. 15c
 (Red Leaf Barberry). The seedlings rarely show anything but the desired deep purple-red leaves; sow seeds very early.
BOCCONIA (bok-OH-ni-ah) See Macleaya.

BOLTONIA
 (False Chamomile). Tall perennials grown in the border or in groups in the wild garden.
—latiquama.
BOLT-1. Pkt. 20c
 Very good, bluish white to pink airy

daisies blooming at least 2 months. 4-ft. HP.

BRACHYCOME (brak-i-KOH-me)

(Swan River Daisy). Herbaceous annuals and perennials with generally branching stems and solitary or loosely clustered heads ofaisy-like flowers.

—iberidifolia. Mixed.

BRAC-1. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 50c

Covered throughout the summer with star-shaped blooms in white and blue; 12-in. tall, graceful plants, fine for beds, border or rock garden, HA.

BRIZA (BRY-zah)

(Quacking Grass). Ornamental grasses grown mainly for bouquets, drying or for specimen plantings. They are easily grown from seed. There are several small annuals and perennials, and called Quacking grass on account of the spikelets trembling in the lightest breeze. They are especially valued dried for use in bouquets. Sow seed early in spring in average good garden soil.

—gracilis.

BRIZ-1. Pkt. 15c; 1/4 oz. 25c

—maxima.

BRIZ-3. Pkt. 15c; 1/4 oz. 25c

Annual, 18-in. tall.

—Minina.

BRIZ-2. Pkt. 15c; 1/4 oz. 25c

Annual, slender and graceful, 6-in. tall.

BRODIAEA (broh-di-EE-ah)

Hardy on west coast and in S. They can also be grown in the N. in rock gardens by careful protection. They are excellent for naturalizing, the flower is delicate, loose umbels of pretty funnel-like flowers in spring and summer. 6 inches to 3-ft. tall, thrive in any soil not too heavy or wet and dislike rich manure or fertilizer but do best in sunshine.

—douglasii.

BORD-1. Pkt. 20c

BUPHTHALMUM

(beuf-THAL-mum)

(Ox-eye). Showy composite plants, perennials, 3-4 ft. tall, with large rather coarse leaves and yellow flowers. Easy culture, requiring a dry sunny position, they are useful for bold effects toward the back of the perennial border. Sow seed early in Spring when they usually flower the first year.

—grandiflora.

BUPH-1. Pkt. 15c

CACTUS

Succulent perennials, varying much in their form from tree-like growths to very small plants. Many are not considered hardy in the N. and when grown in the rock garden, plants grown in pots which are plunged into the soil, are used. They are the easiest plants for growing in the house and stand any amount of neglect. Those native to the N. must be perfectly dry during the winter. While some are desert plants, many of the best come from the tropical regions, all of which are tender here. Good drainage is important in all types, water at the roots will ruin them in a single day. Planting on a sloping bed is almost necessary and the soil should be on the sandy order, not a heavy soil. For planting sow a few seeds in a pot with plenty of drainage. Most sorts germinating in 20 days but others may require as much as 4 months. Grow your plants on in pots, both for indoor and outdoor use. Do not allow to freeze and in the fall bring them inside and store in a cool basement where there is a little sunlight. No care is needed during this resting period which should be at least 2-3 months. Another caution, do not water overhead and always in limited amounts and not often.

—ceres. Mixed.

CACT-1. Pkt. 20c

A mixture S. Am. cactus seed, plants being very much like cactus peruvianus. One of the fastest growing types, flowers white, very large and appear only at night, fruit bright red and is a delicious apple; grows tall with arms very much like the Ariz. Giant Cactus.

—echinocereus enneacanthus.

CACT-2. Pkt. 15c

(Twisted Rib Cactus, Strawberry Cactus). The delicious fruit taste very much like strawberries, native of S. Texas and N. Mexico, grows in clumps having as many as 100 heads at times; 4-in. in height in 2 years, flowers are rich reddish purple about 2-in. across opening noon to 5 o'clock, April-June.

—ferocactus wislizenii.

CACT-3. Pkt. 15c

(Barrel Cactus). Very beautiful scenic desert plant, stems globular to cylindrical often very large to 6-ft. or more; flowers in clusters at top of plant, yellow in color, plant dark green, growth 3-in. diameter in 3 years.

CALANDRINA

(kal-an-DRIN-i-ah)

Low growing spreading fleshy plants of the Portulaca family, occasionally grown as annuals in the rock garden or edging in borders. Require a sunny location. Flowers orange-yellow and coppery rose to brick red or crimson magenta.

—amaranth.

COLD-1. Pkt. 20c

Crimson-magenta, hardy annual.

CALENDULA (kah-LEN-due-lah)

They are definitely cool weather loving plants and in the warmer climates should be sown in the fall for early bloom in the late winter and early spring. While they like full sun they cannot stand the burning sun of summer. In colder climates, seed should be started in the cold frame and plants set out as soon as possible for late spring and early summer bloom. In planting Calandulas be sure you choose the proper type for your needs. The outdoor growing sorts are sturdier, more compact growth and much better for garden use, while the forcing varieties for greenhouse use are best for indoor growing.

—chrysantha.

CALN-1. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 30c

(Sunshine). Large clear buttercup yellow.

—Campfire.

CALN-2. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 30c

(Sensation). Large brilliant orange with scarlet sheen, somewhat open centers; very good.

—Corniche d'Or.

CALN-3. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 30c

Golden yellow.

—Frisled Beauty.

CALN-4. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 30c

Double orange flowers with frilled petals.

—Lemon Queen.

CALN-5. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 30c

Pretty sulphur-yellow flat headed variety.

—Orange Kirz.

CALN-6. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 30c;

oz. 50c

FLORIST STRAIN. Reselected Florist strain with orange-red flowers with dark centers; its long orange petals make it very double, robust growth, long stems; 2 1/2-ft. tall when grown outdoors.

—Radio.

CALN-7. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 30c

Double, quilled petals, orange scarlet, pretty.

—Orange Sunshine.

CALN-8. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 30c

Like Chrysanthema except it is a clear light orange.

—Sunshine.

CALN-9. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 30c

Golden yellow, gracefully curled outer petals and incurved center petals, long stemmed chrysanthemum-like flowers, cuts well.

—Yellow Colossal.

CALN-10. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 30c

Large chrysanthema type but more double.

—Mixed Florist Calendulas.

CALN-11X. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c

Special varieties and strains for greenhouse growing.

—Mixed Art Shades.

CALN-12X. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c

Pastel shades in many varieties.

—Mixed Calendulas.

CALN-13X. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c

A rare type, celestial blue, fine for the rock garden or in pots, HP.

—garganica.

CALLIOPSIS (kal-i-OP-sis)

Listed here are the annual species of the genus Coreopsis. They are hardy annuals, easily grown and make bright and cheerful garden flowers. Sow seed early in April where they are to grow and thin plants to 6-in. apart if you want a strong growth. The usual height is 2-3 feet and they should be planted in the border in groups; excellent cut flowers. Most of the varieties following come under C. tinctoria, a few under C. drummondii.

—Tail Bicolor.

CALP-1. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 40c

Double and semi-double flowers in brilliant combinations of yellow and mahogany and are much more shown in gardens and bouquets than the single varieties; definitely a better strain, 3-ft.

—bicolor marmorata.

CALP-2. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 35c

Bright golden marbled with wallflower red.

—Crimson King.

CALP-4. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 40c

Dwarf; red flowers.

—drummondii, Gold Crest.

CALP-7. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 40c

Another NEW novelty in a rich golden yellow with a reddish brown zone; flowers 2 1/2-3-in. across and semi-double, 18-in. tall.

—Golden Crown.

CALP-8. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 40c

Brilliant golden yellow with glossy maroon center zone, 18-in. tall.

—Golden Ray.

CALP-3. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 30c

Dark purplish brown center with broad golden-yellow margin. Dwarf.

—nigra speciosa.

CALP-9. Pkt. 10c

Quaint reddish maroon flowers.

—Dwarf Mixed.

CALP-5X. Pkt. 10c; oz. 70c

Plants 18-in. tall and in all colors and combinations.

—Dwarf Goblin.

CALP-6X. Pkt. 15c; 1/2 oz. \$1.00

A novel mixture of 6-inch plants in yellows, reds, browns and pleasing bicolors, in these extra dwarf plants. Here should be an extra good strain for covering large bare spaces, quickly, requiring low colorful plants.

CALLIRHOE (kal-IR-oh-ee)

(Poppy Mallow). N. American annuals and perennials having picturesque lobed foliage and shown flowers in pink, red or reddish purple, borne most of the summer. They thrive in poor soil and dry situations. The root is often tuberous and penetrates soil deeply. The trailing perennial forms are fine for rocky plants.

—incolucrata.

CALL-1. Pkt. 20c

(Wine-cup). Vividly colorful low perennials of complete hardiness; long in bloom. Flowers wine-crimson cups like Poppies, 8-in. blooms in 2 months. Good for covering banks.

CALOCHORTUS

(kal-oh-KOHR-tus)

W. Am. plants of Lily Family forming combs and bearing bell-shaped, lilac, yellow or white flowers. They are known under such common names as: Mariposa Tulips, Butterfly Tulips, Globe Tulips, Star Tulips, Sego Lily and Fairy Lantern. They are of great beauty, showing many exquisite tints and markings and varying greatly in form. Hardy in the N. but should be protected against winter heaving. Open sunny positions in light soil and should be well drained, a raised bed being ideal. The combs should be handled much as tulip bulbs; they are also grown in pots but do not force too much.

—macrocarpus.

CALO-1. Pkt. 25c

Large lavender lily of the sage-brush area, 10-18-in. tall, June-July.

CALTHA (KAL-thah)

Small succulent perennials chiefly of N. Am., of Crowfoot Family. Thrive in marsh land near running water but can be grown in moist sections of the flower border. They are especially nice near water gardens, blooming in the spring and often again in the fall. Flowers are with-out petals, but the sepals of yellow, pink or white are very showy. They make long lasting cut flowers.

—rotundifolia.

CALT-1. Pkt. 25c

CAMASSIA (kah-MAS-i-ah)

No. Amer. bulbous plants of Lily Family having blue or white flowers in graceful racemes and narrow grass-like foliage. Perfectly hardy, plant in groups of 10 or more, 3-4-in. apart, in border. The small species are good rock garden subjects.

—quamash.

CAMA-1. Pkt. 15c

The common Camass, blue flowers, 18-in. tall, very good, May-June.

CAMPANULA

(kam-PAN-eu-lah)

(Cambridge Bells, Bell Flower, Harebell

and Bluebell). Biennial and perennials with a few annuals. There are a great many species, of which we carry an exceptionally large number. The annuals are started from early planted seed and the biennials usually indoors early in March when they usually flower the first year. Handle the perennials in the regular way, getting them well rooted in their permanent position before frosts. They should be mulched with leaves where the winters are severe.

—annual. Mixed.

CAMP-1. Pkt. 15c

A strain that will flower first year if sown early; blooms in 5-6 months, showy in the border and a good cut flower, 2-2 1/2-ft. tall.

—barbata.

CAMP-2. Pkt. 15c

Porcelain-blue, distinct and pretty, HP, 1-ft.

—carpatia. Blue.

CAMP-3. Pkt. 15c

(Carpathian Harebell). HP, blooming all summer; for edge of border or rock garden, partial shade, 10 inches.

—white.

CAMP-4. Pkt. 15c

Same as above, except color is white.

—colorata.

CAMP-5. Pkt. 20c

Stem 10-in. long, flower bell-shaped, bright purple; desirable plant for the rocky.

—fragilis.

CAMP-6. Pkt. 15c

A rare type, celestial blue, fine for the rock garden or in pots, HP.

—garganica.

CAMP-7. Pkt. 15c

Elegant dwarf trailer, flowers blue, HP. MEDIUM. This species is the common Canterbury Bell, in all its forms. They are biennials. Flowers June-July, 3-ft.

—fl. pl. Blue.

CAMP-8. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 35c

Double blue flowers.

—fl. pl. Rose.

CAMP-9. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 35c

Double rose flowers.

—fl. pl. Double. Mixed.

CAMP-10X. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 40c

—Single. Mixed.

CAMP-11X. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 30c

—Calycanthemum. Mixed.

CAMP-12X. Pkt. 15c

Cup-and-Saucer type.

—rapunculoides.

CAMP-14. Pkt. 20c

Perennial; a row makes a strikingly beautiful hedge, flowers soft blue to deep violet; the bell-shaped flowers hang loosely from the stems giving the plant a pleasing appearance, 3-ft.

—rotundifolia, Olympia.

CAMP-15. Pkt. 20c

(Blue Bells of Scotland). HP. The true Harebell bearing a mass of large light blue flowers, June-Aug., very showy, 1-ft. Extra fine variety of this species for the rock garden.

—speculum gr. fl.

CAMP-16. Pkt. 10c

NOTE: We should be able to more than double this list of Campanulas before the season is over, as we have omitted many species of which the seeds have not yet arrived.

CANDYTUFF.....See Iberis.

CANNA (KA-nah)

Tropical summer flowering plants of the Banana Family growing from thick fleshy tuber-like roots. Valued for both their tropical appearing foliage and their brilliantly colored flowers. Range from 2 1/2-10-ft. tall, in the N. they must be handled as tender annuals. Grown from seed, which should be started early indoors in Feb. or March. File a small notch in the hard shell of the seed and then soak it in warm water over night. Interesting new kinds can be raised from seed.

C. FLACCIDA:

—crozy.

CANA-1. Pkt. 15c

Dark leaved sorts, in finest mixed, vivid pinks, yellows, orange and reds.

—Giant New Hybrids.

CANA-2. Pkt. 15c

A European strain of the best quality.

—Vilmerin Hybrids.

CANA-3. Pkt. 15c

The best of the French growers.

CARDIOSPERMUM

(kahr-di-oh-SPUR-mum)

(Balloon Vine, Heart Seed). Hardy annuals and perennial vines excellent for covering wire fences or trellises, growing to 10-ft. The seed pods are inflated like balloons. Quick growing, graceful, deeply cut leaves and small white 4-petaled flowers. Sow seed where plants are to grow or they can be started indoors. Light soil and sheltered spot.

—halicacabum.

CARD-1. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c

(Love-in-a-Puff or True Balloon Vine). Soak seeds, sometimes they require as much as 40 days to germinate.

CALTHA (KAL-thah)

Small succulent perennial plants, best in marsh or wet places near running water but also in moist spots in the border. Flowers freely in spring and usually again in the fall. Flowers white, yellow or pink, are very showy and last very long as cut flowers.

—rotundifolia.

CALT-1. Pkt. 25c

CALOCHORTUS

(kal-oh-KOHR-tus)

(Mariposa, Butterfly, Globe-tulip, Star-tulip, Sego-lilies and Fairy Lanterns). They are of great beauty, showing many exquisite tints and markings and varying greatly in form; flowers bell-shaped. Hardy in N.E. states but need protection against alternate freezing and thawing; open sunny position, light soil, and do best in well drained locations. While they generally are flowered as combs, planting them reasonably late in fall, they can be easily started from seeds sown as soon as possible in the spring.

—macrocarpus.

CALO-1. Pkt. 25c

(Plumeless Thistle, Silybum). Vigorous plants spiny-leaved annual and perennial plants with purple tubular flowers, very striking in both flower and foliage, some being very ornamental, grow well in ordinary soil.

—marianus.

CARDUUS (KAHR-deu-us)

(Plume

CEST-1. Pkt. 25c

Orange flowers, fine cool-house evergreen shrub.
—*lasiculatum*.

CEST-2. Pkt. 25c

Flowers purplish red, greenhouse evergreen shrub.

CHAENACTIS

—*douglasii*.

CHAE-1. Pkt. 20c

Bride's Bouquet. Biennial, native of Mont., white flowers, summer blooming, 1-2-ft. tall.

CHENOPODIUM

(*kee-no-POH-di-um*)

(Goosefoot). Few species grown for ornament, some for medicinal, pot herbs and greens or salads.
—*botrys*.

CHEN-1. Pkt. 15c

(Feathered Geranium, Jerusalem Oak). HA, with pretty feathery spikes, 2-ft. tall, used for cut flowers.

CHRYSAETHUM

(*kris-AN-the-mum*)

This is a rather large genus of annual and perennial plants, with flowers in all colors excepting blue and true purple. China, Japan and India have furnished us with most of them but hybridizing has been carried on to such an extent that we have innumerable hybrids. Classified under chrysanthemums where they belong are (1) the garden annuals, (2) the perennial border sorts, (3) feverfew, (4) pyrethrum, (5) marguerites and (6) the florist's chrysanthemum.

GARDEN ANNUALS:

Bloom in late summer, easily grown, robust and seed sown in open ground as early as soil can be worked. They are fine for mass flower effect and would be thinned to 1-2-ft. apart. Best in sunny location.

CARINATUM: The popular Painted Daisy, plants 2½-ft. well branched, flowers 3-in., all with dark eye, surrounded by narrow yellow ring, then slightly wider scarlet or crimson ring, followed by the dominant color of the variety. They make the best cut flowers.

—*Burridgeanum*.

CHRY-1. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c

Pure white petals zoned rich brownish red and yellow, large brown disk.

—*Chameleon*.

CHRY-2. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c

Golden chamois, scarlet and yellow zone, 2½-ft.

—*Eclipse*.

CHRY-3. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c

Shading from light yellow to tawny apricot with garnet band and yellow zone, 2½-ft.

—*nivelli*.

CHRY-16. Pkt. 10c

Rich golden yellow, 20-in. tall. HA.

—*Merry Mixture*.

CHRY-4X. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 35c

A new blend of extremely gay tricolors, 2½-ft.

—*Single, Mixed*.

CHRY-19. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c

A fine mixture of the many lovely colors of this hardy annual, 30-in. tall.

CORONARIUM:

—*Double Golden Crown*.

CHRY-5. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 45c

Has attractive silver green foliage and bright butter-yellow flowers, 2½-ft.

—*Double, Mixed*.

CHRY-6. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c

40-in. tall. Extra choice mixture.

—*inodorum, Bridal Robe*.

CHRY-14. Pkt. 15c

—*Snowball*.

CHRY-15. Pkt. 15c

A highly recommended new variety of a dwarf compact growth bearing profusely all thru summer its lovely, large, fully double, white flowers as its name implies. Excellent for border or cutting, HA, 10-in. tall.

SEGETUM: Plant habit similar to Carinatum, 2½-ft., flowers 3-in., with dark or light eye surrounded by inconspicuous pale yellow disk, then dominant color of variety.

—*Eastern Star*.

CHRY-17. Pkt. 10c

Bright yellow flowers with dark centers, 2-3-in. across, 1-ft., HA.

—*Zebra*.

CHRY-18. Pkt. 10c

Beautiful hardy annual, flowers striped and blotched.

PERENNIAL BORDER SORTS:

Prefer sunny positions, blooming profusely even after killing frosts. If given well drained locations and some winter protection, they are hardy most anywhere, or they can be carried over in the cold frame. Easily grown from seed from which they bloom the second year.

—*Arctic Hybrids*.

CHRY-7. Pkt. 25c

(Arctic Daisies). True Chrysanthemums of fullest winter hardiness. Single flowers in varied brilliant colorings.

—*Korean Hybrids*.

CHRY-8. Pkt. 25c

Saved from Hebe, Caliph, Daphne, Mars, Sequoia, Ceres, Vulcan, Apollo, and others of like values, including many of the later introductions.

—*Autumn Sky, Hybrid*.

CHRY-9. Pkt. 25c

Many will have near double flowers in pink, coral, peach, strawberry, old gold, primrose suffused with bronze, apricot, maroon, coppery tones, velvety amaranth, mulberry, light to dark yellows, bronze overlays and buff to gold. Crosses of the Azaleum with the Koreans, named varieties of the hardier and brighter Horticolums, Rubellums and the delightful Arctic Hybrids, with also varieties from the Koreans. Seed sown in late Autumn, outdoors, or at the very earliest in the spring, they will flower the first season and continue for years.

—*indicum, Double, Mixed*.

CHRY-12. Pkt. 20c

Early flowering double mixed flowers, bloom in autumn, HP.

—*Saier's Early Flowering*.

CHRY-13. Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. \$3.00

Beautiful colors in bright single flowers, coming into bloom earlier than the older strains, HP.

C. COCCINEUM—PYRETHAUM:

Formerly listed botanically as Pyrethrum roseum. They are distinguished by their long simple flower stems arising from the

crown, of attractive foliage. They make excellent cut flowers as well as border plants and are prized by the cut flower trade. Bloom late spring to mid-summer, their daisy-like flowers coming in white to lilac, rose and reds. By cutting regularly, the season can be extended till autumn. They flower the second year from seed. Space plants 1-ft. apart.

FEVERFEW: Common name for C. parthenium, a hardy perennial of shrubby, leafy habitat, old time favorite. Easily grown from seed, 1-3-ft.

—*Robinson's Giants*.

CHRY-10. Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 40c

Giant single flowered, in all the best colors.

—*Market Strain*.

CHRY-11. Pkt. 25c; ½ oz. \$2.25

This is an extra special double market strain, and those exceptionally growing cut flowers for the market will find this an extra seller.

MAXIMUM: Known as Shasta Daisy, it is an improvement over C. leucanthemum. It is more erect, with flower heads 2-4 inches across with many white rays. It has been hybridized much and many fine varieties have resulted. They are especially desirable for border display and very much used for cut flowers. Usually treated as biennials altho they are perennial.

—*Conquor*.

CHRY-20. Pkt. 15c

Very large pure white flowers, stems 2½-3-ft. long.

—*Double Shasta*.

CHRY-21. Pkt. 20c

A reselected strain with large double white flowers.

—*Exhibition*.

CHRY-22. Pkt. 15c

A large flowering Swiss strain.

—*May Queen*.

CHRY-23. Pkt. 15c

(Spring Marguerite). Medium sized flowers on 2-ft. stems. Pretty.

—*Mixed Shastas*.

CHRY-24X. Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. \$2.50

—*aereum selaginoides*.

CHRY-25. Pkt. 15c

(Golden Feather, Fern leaf).

—*aureum moss*.

CHRY-26. Pkt. 15c

Beautiful golden foliage, 8-in.

—*aureum, lacinatum*.

CHRY-27. Pkt. 15c

—*Mixed*.

CHRY-28. Pkt. 10c

Extra choice.

—*viscidihirtum*.

CHRY-29. Pkt. 15c

(Gold Wings). Free blooming and distinct long petaled golden yellow, flowering early and continuing for months. Hardy annual.

CINERARIA (*sin-e-RAY-ri-ah*)

(Bot. Senecio Cruentus). They are strictly greenhouse plants, altho perennials, and are grown mainly as winter flowering pot plants, new stock is grown each year. Seed is best sown April-June but also till Sept. for later flowers; soil sandy loam, containing 1/3 leaf mold. Pot up seedling as soon as large enough and keep moist and cool. Liquid manure is beneficial AFTER buds appear. Other species will be listed under Senecio, which see.

—*Hybrid gr. fl. Multiflora nana, Mixed*.

CIN-1. Pkt. 50c

Dwarf compact plants producing masses of small flowers in a showy color range in self colors. Claimed to be the best pot plant.

—*Multiflora Maxima, Berlin Market*.

CIN-2. Pkt. 50c

Larger flowers and plants somewhat higher than C. multiflora nana but as rich flowering and showing the same good display of colors, 15-in. tall.

—*Siter's Rainbow Mixed*.

CIN-3. Pkt. 50c

Hybrid gr. fl. large flower heads on compact plants in a lovely color range.

CLARKIA (*KLAHR-ki-ah*)

(Rocky Mountain Garland). Easily grown hardy annual, sunny locations and any light garden soil and produces graceful showy flowers in delicate rose or purple. Growing 2-ft. tall it is very good for mass plantings. July-Aug. If flowers are cut in bud they last an extra long time. Clarkia is also valuable as a greenhouse flower. Best to plant seeds close to first of May, where plants are to grow, the seed can be started as early as Jan. indoors, setting plants out 9-12-in. apart.

—*Elegans, Double Mixed*.

CLAR-1. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 40c

This species has smooth reddish stems growing 3-ft. tall. Colors salmon, crimson, purple, scarlet and white. Most popular.

—*pulchella, alba*.

CLAR-2. Pkt. 10c

Lower growing than C. Elegans, and more slender leaves. This is a white variety.

CHRYSOPSIS (*kris-OP-sis*)

(Golden Aster). Daisy-like plants with yellow flowers on 1-3-ft. plants, at home in the dry sunny part of wild garden. Hardy perennials.

—*villosa*.

CHSO-1. Pkt. 25c

Golden Aster. Yellow flowers, 1-ft. tall, May-June.

CLEMATIS (*KLEM-ah-tis*)

Herbaceous perennial or woody climbing plants of the Buttercup Family, found all over the temperate region. Thrive in rich loamy soil on alkaline side—add lime—and they respond to an annual dressing of rotted manure. There are many kinds and all are of ornamental value, the vines being especially good on fences, arbors, porches, etc. Prune those that flower on last year's wood, after they flower and those that flower from young basal shoots should be cut back to the ground each spring.

—*columbianum*.

CLEM-2. Pkt. 25c

Try this trailing purple Clematis with vine Honeysuckle (*Lonicera Ciliata*) on a shaded wall! 10-ft., June.

—*douglasii*.

CLEM-1. Pkt. 25c

Urn-flowered Clematis. Blue flowers, 1-2-ft. tall.

—*liqueticifolia*.

CLEM-3. Pkt. 20c

CLEOME (*klee-OH-me*)

(Spiked Flower). Easily grown from seeds in May, which germinate quickly. Thin plants to 2-ft. apart, height 4-5-ft., best as border subject and most desirable flower for bold clumps of color in the background planting. June to frost; may be also used as a hedge.

—*Great Pink*.

Flowers rich rose not turning to white; easy culture and blooms for months, 5-ft.

—*Pink Queen*.

CLEO-1. Pkt. 15c

Clear soft pink and as flowers age turn to a pleasing apple blossom color, very attractive.

CLEO-2. Pkt. 10c

Clear soft pink and as flowers age turn to a pleasing apple blossom color, very attractive.

COBAEA SCANDENS

(*koh-BEE-ah*)

Climbing vine, 25-ft., growing rapidly from seeds, best results by setting the seeds on edge when planting; in North best to start indoors to set out after danger of frost is passed; violet-blue. It is commonly known in the greenhouse.

—*Scandens, Violet-blue*.

COBA-1. Pkt. 15c; oz. 95c

—*Scandens, Violet-blue*.

COIX (*K-Liks*)

A genus of tall broad leaved grasses.

—*lachryma-jobi*.

COIX-1. Pkt. 15c

(Job's Tears). Altho a perennial it is generally grown as an annual not standing northern winters. Plant seed in early to mid-May in open ground. They grow 4-ft. tall; the seeds hang in clusters. If cut before seed is too ripe the grass makes fine dried ornamental grass; the seeds also can be used as beads.

COLEUS (*KOH-lee-us*)

Tender annuals grown only for their beautiful foliage effect, growing them from seeds is fascinating as the seedlings vary greatly in foliage design. Used for bedding and edging as well as pot plants. Sow seeds in flats indoors and transplant out when weather becomes warm; for best color grow in sun.

—*Avalon Strain*.

COLE-1. Pkt. 20c

The coloring more varied and brilliant markings of salmon, apricot, bright pink, rose, cream, carmine, bronze, purple and copper.

—*Glory of Vichy*.

COLE-2. Pkt. 20c

Large leaved with lovely color blend in apricot and copper shades.

—*Brocade Strain*.

COLE-5. Pkt. 25c

Leaves particularly large, colors rich and dark like old brocade; velvety effect.

—*Pyrenean Giant*.

COLE-3. Pkt. 20c

Large robust plants, excellent for bedding, in lovely colors.

—*Striped, Empel*.

COLE-4. Pkt. 20c

Vigorous grower, leaves striped with green, white, yellow and brown.

—*Rainbow Mixture*.

COLE-6X. Pkt. 20c; 1/16 oz. \$1.00

Hand made blend of the best kinds, including seeds saved from one of the best European collections; also contains all above offers.

COLLINSIA (*ko-LIN-si-ah*)

Hardy attractive free blooming annuals used in rock gardens and edgings; they are pretty, low growing plants in whorls of 5-6 blossoms and 3 or more whorls on every stem. Sow seeds outdoors in the fall and protect or sow early in the spring. Prefer a dry location.

—*bicolor, Mixed*.

COLL-1. Pkt. 15c

In rose, white, lilac, violet and blue, June-Oct., 15-in. tall.

—*vena*.

COLL-2. Pkt. 50c

(Blue-eye Mary). A sort of rarity now-a-days, 2-ft., lower flower-lip bright blue, upper lip white or purplish. This seed should be planted when fresh; it is harvested in May, the crop depending upon the mice, who may be willing to work overtime, therefore, those wanting seed should place their order early, for delivery in May.

CONVOLVULUS

(*kon-VOL-veu-lus*)

Those offered here are half hardy annuals and resemble the true Morning Glories (*Ipomoea*) except that their flowers remain open all day; full sunshine and not too much water their only requirements. The dwarf species can be used for bedding, the tall are good for covering trellises and walls.

—*tricolor, Crimson Rambler*.

CONV-1. Pkt. 10c

Bright ruby-red, rapid climber, has been sold much as Scarlet O'Hara.

—*Dwarf, Royal Ensign*.

CONV-3. Pkt. 10c

The deepest blue and brightest of all annuals, while halo and gold throat; for edging and borders they are ideal, flowering continuously all summer long, 1-ft.

—*Major, Mixed*.

CONV-2. Pkt. 10c

Climbing, mixed colors.

COREOPSIS (*koh-ree-OP-sis*)

lanceolata gr. fl.

These are the perennial species, the annuals are listed as Calliposis, which see. They are easily grown, either by starting early in the spring or by planting as late as Aug. for plants for the coming season. Does best in a sunny location and in the border they make a brilliant showing; the dwarf compact varieties being good for edgings.

—*Double Sunburst*.

CORE-2. Pkt. 10c

Flowers 1½-2-in. across, beautiful golden yellow, long lasting, comes about 80% double, excellent for cutting.

—*Mayfield Giant*.

CORE-3. Pkt. 10c

Large golden yellow on a very vigorous plant, longer and stouter stems and ray petals broader.

—*New Gold*.

CORE-1. Pkt. 10c

100% double strain. Flowers are large and fluffy, of rich golden yellow with long stems, making them ideal for cutting, 2½-ft.

—*Mixed*.

CORE-4X. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 30c

CORN—ORNAMENTAL

—*Basset's Indian Corn*.

CORN-1. Pkt. 20c; ½ lb. 50c

This strain is the brightest and contains the largest number of colors and combinations of any strain we have ever seen. The ears are of the flint corn type, long, 10-12 rows; the kernels large flint type with all the colors of the rainbow, often as many as 10 different colors on a single ear. Colors: bright yellow, white, cream, all shades of red imaginable, blues, strawberry, ever green, and these colors also in combination on one kernel. This corn is highly ornamental and used as decorations in many ways, the kernels also supplying a wide variety of colors for design work on ornamental dishes, plaques, etc. Harvest the ears promptly when ripe, pulling husks back neatly and hanging them up to dry in a clean, shady, dustless place.

—*Strawberry Pop Corn*.

CORN-2. Pkt. 15c; oz. 25c

A small red ear pop corn, just about the shape of a large strawberry and in a rich deep wine red color. It is very ornamental and can also be used for pop corn. Our strain will definitely come true from seed. The husks can be folded back when picked and the corn dried thus.

CORTADERIA

(*kor-ta-DEE-ri-ah*)

Ornamental grasses, sometimes classed as Gynierium, the two genera being much alike except

Delphinium germinate best in the dark (cover the glass with paper) and in warm temperature.

PACIFIC GIANT SERIES: (Vetterle & Reinelt Original Seed)

One of the most popular strains at present having immense spikes 2½-3½-in. with flowers closely set which do not scatter after cutting. They come about 65% mildew resistant and 100% double; a truly remarkable strain.

Prices on all series:

Pkt. 35c; 3 pkts for 90c;

BLACK KNIGHT SERIES.

DEL-1. Pkt. 35c
The darkest violet. Individual flowers 2½-3 inches in diameter; of beautiful round form, with heavy velvety texture, which gives the color luminosity and vividness not seen before in Delphinium. Very long, well-formed spikes; a true show flower with black bees.

BLUE BIRD SERIES.

DEL-2. Pkt. 35c
A true blue Delphinium has been the hardest thing to produce. We can safely recommend this series as being the clearest medium blues, with white bees. They not only come true to color but carry well-formed, round flowers 2½-in. in diameter, on very long, graceful spikes. The habit is all one could desire in modern Delphinium and this series sets a new standard in blues of today.

BLUE JAY SERIES.

DEL-3. Pkt. 35c
The color is striking, clear medium to dark blue; very intense and alive, with dark, contrasting bee.

CAMELIARD SERIES.

DEL-4. Pkt. 35c
A clear lavender self with white bee, possessing classical perfection of form of the individual flowers, which are very round and attain very large size, averaging 3-inches in diameter. Beautifully balanced spikes, combined with excellent growing habits.

GALAHAD SERIES.

DEL-5. Pkt. 35c
The greatest achievement in giant whites, fully worthy of its name, which possesses all the qualities one expects to find in a fine Delphinium. The standard attained in this series is perhaps responsible for the wide popularity it met, ranking in demand next to the blues. The clear white flowers, with white bees, are of large size, reaching often 3-in. in diameter, combined with glistening, heavy texture.

GUINEVERE SERIES.

DEL-6. Pkt. 35c
A clear, pink-lavender self with white bee; with very large individual flowers averaging up to 3-in. in diameter. This is a true exhibition type and a beautiful garden plant.

KING ARTHUR SERIES.

DEL-7. Pkt. 35c
This is still one of the most brilliant Delphiniums so far developed. The color is a rich, royal purple, with a velvety texture and large white bee, and the beautifully formed, long spikes are carried on thin, woody stems.

ROUND TABLE SERIES.

DEL-9. Pkt. 35c
As the name implies, this represents all of the color combinations of the Knights and their Ladies which will eventually be introduced. This year some three hundred different crosses were used to make up this group, combining all the newest color developments and possessing size that will make them invaluable for show purposes.

SUMMER SKIES.

DEL-8. Pkt. 35c
Light, heavenly blue of a summer sky with white bees representing the fleecy clouds; a color long sought in the large hybrid Delphinium. The 1947 series has reached stability where they come almost 100% true to color from seed. As a class this is the finest blue Delphinium today in SAIER SERIES BLEND.

SAIER SERIES BLEND.

DEL-10. Pkt. 35c
A carefully hand made blend of the above series, not a mixture, especially of value to the flower grower with limited space.

SERIES MIXTURE

DEL-11X. Pkt. 25c; ¼ oz. \$2.00
Contains most of the series, but based mainly on surplus. Quality exactly the same as above.

NOTE: Those wanting first delivery in July or Aug. on new crop seed should book their orders as early as possible. The 1947 crop was the poorest in our experience, very late, with the seed actually drizzling in. It was most unsatisfactory.

The following Belledonna types of Delphinium, while not as large as the Pacific Giant Strains, they, however, are much to be preferred in those sections where the summers are hotter and not so moist. They will, in these sections, succeed where the others will fail. One will just have to try them out in his own particular garden and treatment. More resistant to disease.

—Belledonna, True.

DEL-12. Pkt. 20c; ¼ oz. \$1.00
Lovely clear blue.

—Cliveden Beauty.

DEL-13. Pkt. 20c; ¼ oz. \$1.50
A lovely turquoise blue, a good florist strain too.

—Bellamosum.

DEL-15. Pkt. 15c; ¼ oz. \$1.25
Rich deep blue form of Belledonna with small white bee, flowers 2½-in. across.

—Hollyhock Strain.

DEL-14. Pkt. 25c; ¼ oz. \$1.75
Selections of light shades, exceptionally fine for florist's use.

CHINENSIS:

While these are perennials they have the added advantage of being grown as annuals from early started seed. They are robust and sure bloomers. Popular for cut flowers. Last for many years and covered with flowers all summer and fall; rarely need staking.

—Tall Mixed.

DEL-16. Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.25
2-3-ft. tall, all shades of blue and white.

—Dwarf, Mixed.

DEL-17. Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.25
About 1-ft. tall, in all shades of blue and white.

DIANTHUS (dy-AN-thus)

In this classification are a great number of annuals and perennials all low growing and known under different names, viz., Carnations, Pinks, Sweet Williams, Picotees, etc. They are all fragrant and beautiful

flowering plants and excepting for a few Alpine species, they all can be grown anywhere, enjoying sun and a moist garden soil. The annual sorts should be planted early in the spring, either indoors or out, the perennials can be started indoors early in the spring, or sown as late as Aug., for plants old enough to winter over when they will flower profusely the following summer. Do not mulch Dianthus during the winter, they are best left alone as the crowns often rot if too much moisture collects and they can not quickly dry out.

—allwoodi.

DIAN-1. Pkt. 25c

A hardy hybrid race of *D. plumarius* and *D. caryophyllus*. Flowers from early spring till late fall in all colors except yellow; petals entirely or variously fringed; have the free flowering and clove scent of the *plumarius* with the heavy texture of the carnations. About 25 seeds per packet. 5 for \$1.00.

—alpinus.

DIAN-2. Pkt. 20c; 1/16 oz. 55c
Flowers first year from seed, July-Aug.; prefers lime soil, fragrant, flowers single, in shades of lavender, rose and pink and in many different colored centers, 4-8-in. tall.

—arenarius.

DIAN-3. Pkt. 20c
Deeply fringed and richly fragrant rock garden species, white, cream and pale pink flowers; has sweet fragrance found in all Dianthus, very desirable, 6-in. tall.

SWEET WILLIAM Dianthus barbatus.
While these are biennials they are best grown as hardy annuals, especially in the N. All are about 1½-ft. tall, excellent in beds and for cutting; they flower in June when cut flowers in the garden are scarce.

—caesius, gr. fl.

DIAN-16. Pkt. 15c
(Cheddar Pinks). Tufted foliage, 3-in. tall, 6-in. flower stems, bright pink daintily fringed flowers in May and June; ideal rock garden plant.

—Dazzling Red.

DIAN-7. Pkt. 10c
DIAN-12. Pkt. 10c
DIAN-6. Pkt. 10c
Has white, rose and red shades of color on one head.

—Masquerade.

DIAN-8. Pkt. 10c
Salmon and white.

—Newport Pink.

DIAN-9. Pkt. 10c
Beautiful single salmon-rose.

—Purple Beauty.

DIAN-10. Pkt. 10c
Bright deep purple single flowers.

—Scarlet Beauty.

DIAN-11. Pkt. 10c
DIAN-4. Pkt. 10c
DIAN-29. Pkt. 10c
Very large eyed on pretty single flowers in mixed colors.

—Single Auricula-Eyed Mixed.

DIAN-5. Pkt. 10c
—Mixed Single Sweet William.

DIAN-13X. Pkt. 10c; oz. \$1.25
—Single Dwarf Alpine Mixed.

DIAN-14X. Pkt. 20c
This dwarf, compact form of single Sweet William is ideal for rock gardens and low edgings; the clusters of many colored bright flowers are set snugly over the tip of the 6-in. tall plants during late spring and early summer; sow seed in July or Aug. for the next year's bloom. Although a hardy biennial it is usually more satisfactory to make sowings annually; in favorable locations, plants often live over 2-3 years.

—Double, Mixed.

DIAN-15X. Pkt. 10c; oz. \$2.00
CARNATIONS—

DIANTHUS caryophyllus.
Some of the types are also called Clove Pinks. They are especially noted for their fragrance, the whites being the most pronounced and the reds the least. The greenhouse carnation belongs under this heading as well as many hardy sorts as listed below. As a general rule seed should be started indoors for early plants or up until Aug. for outdoor plants for the next year flowering. Space a foot apart and the larger the flower, the more necessary it is to supply supports.

—Enfand de Nice, Mixed.

DIAN-17. Pkt. 25c
This is the result of a cross between Chabaud's Giant and Perpetual; the plants are robust, upright habit, with long strong stalks bearing 2½-3-in. flowers, a magnificent strain coming 75% true from seed and 90% double.

—Giant Perpetual.

DIAN-18. Pkt. 25c
The largest flowered clove-scented strain for garden use; similar in habit, for form, percentage and earliness to the Chabaud Giant Improved. Under cold frame forcing it will produce excellent commercial cut flowers.

—Teicher's Biennials.

DIAN-20. Pkt. 50c
A large, long stemmed, hardy perennial Carnation of highest merit, 2-ft.

—Chabaud Giants.

DIAN-21. Pkt. 35c
(D. marguerite). Everblooming Carnations. The giant everblooming carnations are as easily grown as the D. Marguerite, flowering about 6 months from time of sowing, they have the added advantage, tho, of being truly everblooming, producing without interruption during the whole summer, large and fine, very double flowers. A fine type of Carnation, 16-20-in. tall, of good habit; strong, stiff stems, colors coming true from seed and up to 95% very double flowers. Excellent for growing in pots, for beds and for cut flowers. Sow in Jan.-Feb. flowering from Jan. till winter sets in.

—Giant Double Marguerite.

DIAN-22. Pkt. 25c
Mixed colors, plants bloom within 6 months from seed planting, HP, 18-inches.

—Grenadin, Mixed.

DIAN-28. Pkt. 25c
Splendid mixture of these 18-22-in. plants, HP.

—Grenadin, Giant Malmaison.

DIAN-3. Pkt. 35c
Largest sized flowers, fragrant and one of the most satisfactory garden types.

—Grenadin, Tausendschon.

DIAN-19. Pkt. 50c

A new variety, color varying from delicate rose to salmon rose, its flowers are faultless, double and regular shape, excellent cut flowers, HP, 18-22-in.

—Mausier.

DIAN-24. Pkt. 50c
A new Swiss race, 95% double flowers, with a rich color blend, exceptionally good.

—Early Dwarf Vienna.

DIAN-25. Pkt. 35c
Extra choice strain of double flowered bright colors and free blooming; especially good for bedding as well as cutting; while biennial, treat as an annual, starting seeds early indoors, 15-in. tall.

—deltoides, Brilliant.

DIAN-26. Pkt. 25c
(Maiden Pinks). A brilliant rich rose-pink variety, HP. Pretty, fragrant.

—erecta.

DIAN-27. Pkt. 20c
Crimson flowers on short erect spikes.

—heddensis, Westwood Beauty.

DIAN-30. Pkt. 15c
An entirely new tetraploid variety combining the large open flowers of *D. heddwigi* with the rugged growth and long stem habit of *D. chinensis*. Well formed 2-in. flowers in large numbers, stems 16-in. suitable for cutting and more tolerant of extreme temperatures than either of its parents. Color variable in red, shades of crimson and scarlet, single, lacinated, 1-ft., Hardy Annual.

—Schonheit.

DIAN-31. Pkt. 20c
A pretty new Swiss variety just received, HA.

—Finest Mixed.

DIAN-32. Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 70c
—heddwigi, Fireball.

DIAN-33. Pkt. 15c
(Japanese Pinks). Double deep scarlet. Hardy annuals.

—laciniated Mixed.

DIAN-34. Pkt. 10c
DIAN-35. Pkt. 10c
—Double mixed.

DIAN-36. Pkt. 15c
(Royal Pink). Flowers very large, 3-4-in., frilled and fringed in most charming colors. HA.

—splendens.

DIAN-37. Pkt. 15c
A new Swiss variety, dark red with white eye.

—Double, Mixed.

DIAN-38. Pkt. 15c
—Single, Mixed.

DIAN-39. Pkt. 15c
DIAN-40. Pkt. 25c
Beautiful strain of large flowered hardy Pinks, vivid colorings rich in varied shades and combinations of pink and rose; wide assortment of beautiful forms, selfs and zoned flowers with pink and rose tones dominating.

—Sweet Wivelsfield.

DIAN-41. Pkt. 15c
A distinct race of Pinks with large flowers in shades of pink, rose, crimson, scarlet, and others with edges and centers of contrasting colors, blooming several weeks during summer; excellent for borders, rockery, edgings or cutting, 1-ft.

—Knappi.

DIAN-42. Pkt. 20c
Pure lemon yellow, an unique color in Dianthus and a real addition to the flower garden; grow it with *Jasione perennis* for a delightful blue and yellow effect, 18-in. tall.

—latifolius atrococcineus.

DIAN-43. Pkt. 15c
(Everblooming Sweet William). Double flowers of deepest glowing crimson, erect, long in bloom, 1-ft.

—Marguerite Carnation, Saier Blend.

DIAN-44. Pkt. 25c
This is the most generally satisfactory garden variety, as it is early flowering and blooms more profusely under more different conditions. The flowers are long stemmed, double, very fragrant and in wide variety of colors; in all areas except where the winters are very severe, the plants will live over 3 or 4 years. If seed is started real early flowers can be had by July and till frost.

—monspessulanus.

DIAN-45. Pkt. 25c
Large fragrant flowers with deeply fringed petals, varied colors with many nice shades of pinks. Showy rock garden, border or bedding plants, 1-ft.

—neglectus.

DIAN-46. Pkt. 25c
(Glacier Pink). Small odorless red-purple flowers, the toothed petals tawny underneath.

DIANTHUS PLUMARIUS.
(Grass or Clove Pinks). Hardy perennials, the foliage grassy-like in strong clumps, thin wiry stems, very free flowering, fragrant. Easily grown from seed, preferring well drained soil and a sunny position; excellent for edging paths. Bloomed early June to mid-summer and if faded flowers are removed the blooming period will be lengthened.

—Perpetual Dwarf Harlequin.

DIAN-47. Pkt. 10c
White, rose and red flowers on same flower head.

—Dwarf Double Mixed.

DIAN-48. Pkt. 15c
Excellent for edging paths.

—Double Rose.

DIAN-49. Pkt. 15c
—Scotch, Mixed.

DIAN-50. Pkt. 25c
—Mayflower.

DIAN-51. Pkt. 25c
Early double in lovely color range.

—semperflorens.

DIAN-52. Pkt. 20c
(Everblooming Pinks). Single, semi-double and double flowers in fine colors, 18-in.

—cyclops.

DIAN-53. Pkt. 15c
Fine single pink, rosy-crimson with dark zone, 1-ft.

—Scoticus, Mixed.

DIAN-56. Pkt. 20c —montana.
Choice blend of single flowered Pinks.

—sinensis, Single, Mixed.

DIAN-57. Pkt. 10c
(China or India Pinks). While they are short lived perennials, they are best treated as hardy annuals. Height 12-15-in. flowers solitary, 1-in. across, in tones of red, lilac and white, blooms all summer.

D. heddwigi is one of the hybrids of this species.

—Double Mixed.

DIAN-58. Pkt. 10c
—hybrid, fl. pl.

DIAN-59. Pkt. 20c
Very large flowered hybrids, double.

—Imperator.

DIAN-60. Pkt. 20c
Double giant flowers in finest mixture, HA.

—winteri.

DIAN-61. Pkt. 30c
(New Pinks). Flowers are pure colors, sweet scented singles, compact growth and blooming first year, long flower period. Splendid rockery subject, 9-in. tall.

—Rock Garden Pinks.

DIAN-62. Pkt. 25c
Made up of the more dwarf varieties especially suitable for rock garden planting. This blend contains many different kinds plus many rare and very rare sorts, difficult to obtain in any other way.

—Annual Pinks.

DIAN-63. Pkt. 10c
—Rare Species Dianthus.

DIAN-64. Pkt. 25c
Contains many varieties of Dianthus suitable for rock gardens and many rare types not found in the regular listings, all are mostly attractive in the rockery; a wonderful collection in Dianthus.

—Mixed, Perennial Dianthus.

DIAN-65. Pkt. 10c; oz. \$1.00
Made up of most all kinds, especially of surplus seeds. Suitable for those wishing a large collection of Dianthus at little cost.

DICRANOSTIGMA
—franchettianum.

DICR-1. Pkt. 20c
(Rapid Calandine). A pretty, long-blooming annual from the Himalayas, with marbled leaves and Poppy-like blossoms of satiny golden yellow. In bloom all season. Sow while soil is cool. Seeds fine, 20-inches tall.

DIDISCUS (di-DIS-kus)
—caeruleus.

DIDI-1. Pkt. 10c
BLUE LACE FLOWER. New botanically Trachymene (tray-ke-MEE-ne). Dainty lavender and blue annual, flowers in flat head at the end of 2½-ft. stems; excellent for cutting, sow seeds early.

DIGITALIS (dij-i-TAY-lis)
FOX GLOVE. Erect biennial and perennial plants. Their stately spikes on steps 3-ft. or more high are crowded with thimble-like flowers, beautifully spotted. They are easily grown from seed sown in the spring or summer for flowers following season.

—purpurea, gloxiniflora, The Shirley.

DIG-1. Pkt. 15c
Giant hybrid with blotched throat, extra color range, white to shell pink to deep rose, many nicely blotched or spotted with crimson, maroon or chocolate, largest flower spikes, 6-ft.

—Finest Mixed.

DIG-2. Pkt. 15c
Spotted throats, extra fine.

DIMORPHATHECA
(dy-mor-fa-THEE-kah)

(African Daisy). Hardy annuals 1-2-ft. for sunny locations, blooming from early summer till frost; daisy-like flowers in ray and disc types, excellent for low beds and in rockery, especially for late color in the fall. In Cal. and Fla. and other mild states it is planted in the fall for winter flowers.

—aurantiaca, Orange Improved.

DIM-1. Pkt. 10c
Deep pure orange-gold, 1-ft.

—hybrids.

DIM-2. Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 35c
Containing all colors, pure white to red and bluish, including lemon, sulphur and bright golden yellow, light orange, reddish yellow and pale salmon rose, 1-ft.

—Special Mixture.

DIM-3. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 70c
Containing all varieties of this species.

—pluvialis ringens.

DIM-4. Pkt. 15c
White with blue ring.

—sinuata.

DIM-5. Pkt. 20c
Brightest, glossiest golden orange, flowers early and continues for 3 months, altogether charming.

—All Mixed.

—sigillata lutea.

EMIL-1. Pkt. 15c

Popular annual garden species, to 1½-ft. with yellow flowers in loose clusters.

—coccinea.

EMIL-2. Pkt. 15c

Same but with red flowers.

—Mixed.

EMIL-3X. Pkt. 15c

Exceedingly gay flowers that seem to have been dipped in paint of vivid red, yellow, others in golden orange with red dominant, 1½-ft.

EPILOBIUM (ep-i-LOH-bi-um)

Willow-herbs. A large genus of plants and sub-shrubs of the temperate regions and belonging to the Primrose Family. The leaves are willow-like, thus the common name Willow-herb. They are very easy to grow, most of the species being especially adapted to the wild garden or winter side, a few are fine border plants. Flowers are small, white or yellow and long fruit pods or capsules.

—augustifolium.

EPIL-1. Pkt. 25c

Fireweed. Native to the northern section of the West, tall robust perennial, spreading by means of underground runners, flowers rosy purple spikes, 3-5-ft. tall, June.

EREMURUS (er-e-MEU-rus)

(Desert Candle, Foxtail-lily, Giant Asphodel). The hardiest of the tall desert members of the Lily Family. They are most spectacular. The flower stalk, in some species, rise as high as 8-ft. and clothed for half its length in close-set starchy blooms, lasting for several weeks. Becoming more popular both in border and wild garden.

A rich, fibrous, well drained soil with sand and a sunny location are essential. The seedlings develop slowly. For winter protection a covering of leaves with a water-tight box over them is ideal.

—Finest Mixed.

EREM-1. Pkt. 20c**ERIGERON (e-RIJ-er-on)**

Aster-like annuals and perennials known as Fleabane, flowers in heads with white rose or violet ray-flowers and yellow disk flowers. Plant in warm sandy soil in full sun. Fine for the border, some for the wild garden, on a hillside or in the rock garden. Easily grown from seed.

—speciosus.

ERIG-1. Pkt. 15c

Perennial, amine blue flowers 1½-in. across in flat-topped clusters, blooming over a long period, 2-ft.

—compositus.

ERIG-2. Pkt. 25c

Has feathery gray foliage, pale lavender flowers, 2-in. tall.

Native of Mont., white flowers, 4-6-in. tall, April.

—concinus.

ERIG-3. Pkt. 25c

Native of Mont. and Wyo., small blue, 8-12-in. tall, May-Aug. Easy to grow.

—coultura.

ERIG-4. Pkt. 25c

Native of Mont., large white flowered species of the moist woods, 8-12-in. tall, July-Aug.

ERIOGONUM (er-i-o-GOH-num)

Herbs and sub-herbs native of the western U.S. Require well drained peaty soil and sunny location; grown in the rock garden.

—flavum piperi.

EGON-5. Pkt. 25c

Native of Mont. medium green leaves, with yellow flowers, 8-in. tall, April-May.

—microthecum.

EGON-4. Pkt. 25c

Good. Native of Mont., gray-white mounds supporting many white to rose flower heads, best in sedge soil with best of drainage, 6-in. tall, April-May.

—pyrolaeifolium.

EGON-3. Pkt. 25c

Good. Native of Mont., gray-white mounds supporting many white to rose flower heads, best in sedge soil with best of drainage, 6-in. tall, April-May.

—pyrolaeifolium.

EGON-2. Pkt. 25c

Good. Native of Mont., gray-white mounds supporting many white to rose flower heads, best in sedge soil with best of drainage, 6-in. tall, April-May.

—pyrolaeifolium.

EGON-1. Pkt. 25c

Good. Native of Mont., gray-white mounds supporting many white to rose flower heads, best in sedge soil with best of drainage, 6-in. tall, April-May.

—pyrolaeifolium.

ERIO-6X. Pkt. 15c

Good. Native of Mont., gray-white mounds supporting many white to rose flower heads, best in sedge soil with best of drainage, 6-in. tall, April-May.

—pyrolaeifolium.

ERIOPHYLLUM (er-i-oh-FIL-um)

Annual and perennial herbs and sub-herbs native to Western N. Am., of Daisy Family. Widely grown in dry places.

—integrifolium.

ERIP-2. Pkt. 20c

Small Oregon Sunshine. Worth its weight in gold when happy golden flowers, 6-12-in. tall, May-Aug.

—lanatum.

ERIP-1. Pkt. 25c

Oregon Sunshine. Native of Mont. and very good, gray-white foliage on like the gravelly soil of a rock slide or road bank. Short lived but reseeds itself. Golden flowers, 12-18-in. tall, May-Aug.

—lanatum.

ERYNGIUM (e-RIN-j-i-um)

(Sea-holly, Eryngo). The steel blue or gray foliage of the larger species is most attractive in the border and the smaller kinds are very suited for the rock garden; the taller types furnish excellent cut flowers which can be dried for winter bouquets; plant in a light rich soil in an open sunny location. Mostly perennials.

—alpinum superum.

ERYN-2. Pkt. 20c

Light blue, June-July, germinate cool, in light.

—giganteum.

ERYN-1. Pkt. 20c

(Silver-thistle). HP, 3-ft. tall.

—lanatum.

ERYSIMUM (e-RIS-i-um)

Closely resembling Wallflower, commonly known as Blister-cress, having white, yellow or lilac flowers, the smaller species being excellent rock garden and edging subjects for sunny positions; sow the annuals where they are to remain. Easily cultivated.

—alloni.

ERYS-1. Pkt. 10c

(Siberian Wallflower). Sometimes listed under Cheiranthus. Dwarf compact deep orange resplendent. HA, 1-ft.

—Golden Bedder.

ERYS-3. Pkt. 15c

A new, very desirable variety, HA, 1-ft. tall.

—perofskianum.

ERYS-2. Pkt. 15c

A new, very desirable variety, HA, 1-ft. tall.

—perofskianum.

(Blister Cress). Hardy annual, orange yellow flowers.

—Elatum.

ERYS-4. Pkt. 25c

Western Wallflower. Biennial, native of Mont., orange-yellow flowers, 12-18-in. tall, April-June.

ERYTHRONIUM

(er-i-THROH-ni-um)

Dog's Tooth Violet, Trout Lily, Adder's tongue. A genus of early spring-blooming bulbous plants of the Lily Family, with graceful nodding flowers and often richly mottled leaves. They are especially attractive in the rock garden or naturalized in masses in light soil, partly shaded such as would be found at edges of woods. Give much of leaves in winter.

—grandiflorum.

ERYT-1. Pkt. 25c

(Glacier Lily). Green leaves, bright but-tercup-yellow flowers. 2-ft. HP.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA

(esh-SHOLZ-zi-ah)

(California Poppies). Hardy annuals and perennials, usually grown as annuals. Usually low and spreading, but some grow to 2-ft. tall. The flowers, unlike other poppies, are slender rather than cup-shaped. They make attractive border flowers in groups, bloom profusely all summer and till frost. They thrive in ordinary garden soil and are easily grown. Sow seed direct to garden early in spring, or later sowings can be made. Thin plants to 6-in. apart. They do not stand moving. Often by winter mulch, the plants can be saved for flowering the next spring.

—Cal. Hybrids.

ESCH-1. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 50c

Erect compact hybrids mixed, HA, 15-in. tall.

—Spreading Varieties.

ESCH-2. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c

Mixed varieties in brilliant colors, HA, 12-in. tall.

EUPHORBIA (eu-FAUR-bi-ah)

A large genus consisting of many different types of plants having a milky juice. They thrive in a porous and not too rich soil.

—heterophylla.

EUPH-1. Pkt. 15c

A bushy annual much like the Poinsettia, the leaves ending in a whorl of fire-scarlet leaf-flowers; easily grown, start seeds indoors, 3-ft.

—sikkimensis.

EUPH-3. Pkt. 20c

Oriental shrub, 3-ft. tall, yellow bracts, grows in high pastures.

—variegata.

EUPH-2. Pkt. 10c

"Snow-on-the-Mountain". An old garden favorite with distinct green and white leaves which add color to the border or background planting; easily grown from seed, sunny locations, annual, 3-ft.

—heterophylla.

FELICIA (fe-LISH-ah)

Natives of Africa, plants and sub-shrubs, the latter being grown under glass or in the Southern parts of the country; the annuals are easily grown from seed and fine for filler in the rockery.

—bergeriana.

FELC-1. Pkt. 75c

(Kingfisher Daisy). Low spreading annual with bright blue star-shaped flowers, a gem for the rock garden, HA, 2-inches.

FREESIA (FREE-zih-ah)

Those having heated glass houses can grow the hybrid Freesias. There is plenty of interest in them, and the seed can be sown anytime; in So. Cal. they can be grown out doors, planted in early fall, where they make lovely garden flowers.

—hybrida tubergeni, Choice Mixed.

FREE-1. Pkt. 75c

Large flowered, displaying a beautiful range of bright colors. Saved from the finest collection in existence, European grown.

FRITILLARIA (frit-i-LAY-ri-ah)

A genus of bulbous plants of the Lily Family with drooping bell-shaped flowers, often checkered in greenish, purple or brown. While they are usually grown from bulbs, there is a great deal of added pleasure in growing them from seed. The soil should be rich. Seed can be started any time during the first half of the year.

—cirrhosa.

FRIT-2. Pkt. 25c

Flowers 1-2-in., greenish, drooping bell-shaped flowers.

—imperiis.

FRIT-3. Pkt. 20c

Very showy, large cluster of yellow, and orange bell-shaped flowers tightly grouped around the 3-4-ft. stem. Space 1-1½-ft. apart, deep planting, rich soil.

—pudica.

FRIT-1. Pkt. 20c

Yellow Bell. Earliest spring flowers, yellow, 6-8-in. tall, April.

—roylei.

FRIT-4. Pkt. 25c

Yellowish green, streaked with purple.

—stracheyi.

FRIT-5. Pkt. 25c

Flowers pale purple speckled within.

—Mixed.

FRIT-6X. Pkt. 20c

NOTE: We should be able to add to the above list some 10 more species of which

FUCHIA (FEU-shi-ah)

Old favorites both for out door planting and indoor growing, making excellent pot plants, in mild climates they can be grown out doors the year around. They are erect plants, rapid growth and produce long branches from the extremities of which droop the beautiful pendulous flowers in great abundance. Medium garden soil in a rather humid atmosphere if possible containing some leaf mold is best, planted and partial shade. Seeds sown indoors in Jan. or Feb. will produce plants which can be set out in May.

—hybrids, Double and Single Mixed.

FUCH-1. Pkt. 50c

In full color range and the best strain in hybrids; they make pretty pot plants. Packets contain about 60 seed.

we are not sure of delivery as this is written.

GAILLARDIA (gay-LAHR-di-ah)

(Blanket Flower). Annuals, biennials and perennials native of America. They are favorite cut flowers, doing best in full sunshine and a light, open, well drained soil. The hardy annuals grow 2-ft. and are considered the best cut flowers. They will make excellent displays in the border.

GERANDIFLORA. Hardy perennials.

These have been so improved that their flowers are most valued.

—aristata.

GAIL-6. Pkt. 20c

Mont. native species with Red-yellow flowers, 1-ft. tall, May.

—The Dazzler.

GAIL-1. Pkt. 10c

Large flowered, intense golden yellow with maroon-red zone.

—Kobold.

GAIL-2. Pkt. 10c

A Swiss variety, red flowers with gold zoning.

—Portola Hybrids.

GAIL-3. Pkt. 15c

Flowers 3-4-in. across, brilliant scarlet intensified with bronze gold tips, semi-double, 2½-3-ft. tall.

—Yellow Queen.

GAIL-4. Pkt. 15c

Pure golden yellow, large, very pretty.

—Mixed.

GAIL-5X. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 40c

Mixed grandiflora varieties only. Very choice.

—superba, Mixed.

GAIL-7. Pkt. 10c

A beautiful strain in large flowers, much like the grandiflora mixed.

PICTA, ANNUAL VARIETIES. These are considered cut flowers of the first class, sow seed early in the spring. Hardy annuals.

—Indian Chief.

GAIL-8. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 45c

Pretty deep coppery scarlet accentuated by a dark brown center, dense, 1-ft., bushy plants.

—Double Mixed.

GAIL-9. Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 60c

The double kinds are considered extra fine for cut flowers.

—aristata.

GAIL-10. Pkt. 15c

One of the last plants to die in the autumn. Flower heads often 4-in. across, ray flowers yellow. Perennial, to 3-ft.

GALEGA (gah-LEE-gah)

Bushy perennials with white, blue or purple pea-like flowers in thick clusters, fine for cutting.

—officinalis Mixed.

GALG-1. Pkt. 10c

(Goat's Rue). White, lilac, and rose.

GAMOLEPIS

—tagetes.

GAMO-1. Pkt. 20c

Hardy annual from Europe, very early flowering, dwarf, flowers yellow.

GAURA (GAU-rah)

Perennial N. Am. plants with spikes or clusters of rose or white flowers for the border or wild garden.

—lindheimeri.

GAUR-1. Pkt. 15c

Native of La. and Texas, flowers white with rosy cups, HA, 4-ft., perennial in dry soils.

GAZANIA (gah-ZAY-ni-ah)

Old time favorites for flowering in the greenhouse or for bedding outdoors during the summer; they have narrow leaves in varying forms mostly covered beneath with dense white woolly hairs; colors range from white, thru orange and yellow to scarlet, beautifully spotted at the base of the petals; sandy loam with humus, a sunny location suits them best.

—splendens Mixed.

GAZ-1. Pkt. 20c

Hardy perennial, its trailing habit makes it a good rockery plant; flowers bronze, red, orange, yellow, cream, and white with brown and yellow spots about the center; flowers first summer and also a favorite in the cool greenhouse, 12-ft.

GENTIANA (JEN-shan)

All require good drainage and resent hot weather. Best started from seed which should be as fresh as possible, seeds are very small and usually slow to germinate. Some of the finest blues are found in the group and the plants are so beautiful and interesting that they will repay the trouble taken to grow them. We might suggest that you may place your order in advance for delivery as the fresh seed comes in. Some come from India.

—acaulis.

GENT-1. Pkt. 25c

(The Blue Gentian of the Alps). Forms sheets of dark blue flowers and is one of the finest rock garden flowers; they need ample drainage and a mulch of well rotted manure both in the spring and the fall. HP, 3-in.

—moorecraftiana.

GENT-2. Pkt. 25c

Plant with ascending many branches bearing beautiful funnel-shaped sky-blue flowers.

—quadriflora.

GENT-4. Pkt. 25c

Dwarf plant bearing numerous stray blue flowers.

—longensis.

GENT-3. Pkt. 25c

A much branched tall plant, flowers funnel-shaped, blue.

GERANIUM (jee-RAY-ni-um)

The Geranium of the florist and the common house plants are listed under Pelargonium; here under this list are the true Geraniums, mostly hardy plants. They have mostly lobed or divided leaves and showy flowers of many colors, usually under ½-inch but sometimes as large as 1½-inches. They are excellent for the border and the rockery and do well in any good soil; some are well adapted for naturalizing.

—grevilleanum.

GERN-1. Pkt. 25c

We get this from Tibet found in dry soils at high pasture.

—napalense.

GERN-2. Pkt. 25c

A straggling plant found on banks and bearing small pink flowers.

—sanglineum.

GERN-3. Pkt. 15c

Rounded plant, 18-in. tall, 5-7 lobed leaves and reddish purple flowers.

GERBERA (GER-be-ra)

Tender perennial needing winter protection; the flowers are very popular for cutting and are extensively grown by florists. Start seeds in a warm place such as a sunny window, sowing seeds singly with points up just above the soil, in setting plants out keep crown just above the

surface of the soil. Sunny location, well drained soil best; also makes fine pot plants for winter; 1½-ft.

—jamesoni Hybrids.

surface of the soil. Sunny location, well drained soil best; also makes fine pot plants for winter; 1½-ft.

—jamesoni Hybrids.

GERB-1. Pkt. 25c

About 25 seeds in packet.

GEUM (GEE-um)

Easy to grow perennials, erect and generally dwarf, excellent for cutting and adapted for rock gardens, borders or beds. Bloom freely from May to Oct. Plants thrive best in light rich well drained soil in open sunny locations. Sow seeds in the open ground early in spring, 18-in. tall.

—chiloense, Fire Ball.

GEUM-1. Pkt. 15c

—Gold Ball.

GEUM-2. Pkt. 15c

—Mrs. Bradshaw.

GEUM-3. Pkt. 15c

Large, rich double scarlet flowers, pretty.

—Lady Stratheden.

GEUM-4. Pkt. 15c

Double golden yellow flowers, New.

—coccineum.

GYP-15. Pkt. 15c
Perennial, with white flowers otherwise same as above, HP, 6-in.

HEDYCHUM (hee-DIK-i-um)

(Ginger Lily, Butterfly Lily, Garland Flower). Tropical plants of the Ginger Family mostly native of India. In frostless regions they are favorites in the open garden but greenhouse plants in N. Robust growers, 3-5-ft., with very ornamental foliage similar to that of the Canna, with sprays of spikes of fragrant flowers in white, cream, orange and pinks to scarlet. Rich soil, a peaty loam with sand, and good proportion of rotted cow manure.

—acuminatum.

HEDY-1. Pkt. 25c

Similar to H. Spicatum.

—coccineum.

HEDY-2. Pkt. 25c

One inch spikes of bright crimson flowers.

—densiflorum.

HEDY-4. Pkt. 25c

Spikes of white flowers.

—gardenerianum.

HEDY-3. Pkt. 25c

Long spikes of lemon-yellow flowers.

—gracile.

HEDY-7. Pkt. 25c

Flowers small greenish white.

—spicatum.

HEDY-5. Pkt. 25c

Spikes 1-ft. long, flowers white.

—thrysiflorum.

HEDY-6. Pkt. 25c

Spikes, densely set with white flowers.

—Mixed.

HEDY-8X. Pkt. 20c

HELENIUM (he-LEE-ni-um)

Mostly perennial plants with yellow flower heads, borne alone or in flat-topped clusters. Rich loamy soil best, and they make fine background planting in the border. Easily grown from seeds.

—autumnale.

HELE-1. Pkt. 15c

Two inch heads of flowers whose rays shade from lemon yellow to deep red, to 6-ft. tall.

HELIANTHUS (hee-li-AN-thus)

(Sunflower). Annual and perennials. The flowers range from an inch or two to a foot in diameter, and they vary much in height. They make excellent border plants especially in the back ground, and where birds are sheltered the seed in the flower heads supply quantities of ideal food. Colors vary much altho yellow predominates.

ANNUS: The annual Sunflower, coming in many different forms. They are tender annuals and should be planted direct to garden last half of May.

—Double Multiflore, Golden Yellow.

SUN-1. Pkt. 10c

Many flowered, double.

—Golden Tufts.

SUN-2. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c

Orange yellow heads.

—Sulphur-yellow.

SUN-3. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c

Single, large flowers.

—miniature, Mixed.

SUN-4. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c

Small flowers, different colors, plants 5-ft.

—Yellowish-White.

SUN-5. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c

—Stellata, Mixed.

SUN-6. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c

—Dwarf Double.

SUN-7. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c

Height 5-ft., golden yellow, variegated leaves.

—Aureole (Rheinland).

SUN-8. Pkt. 15c; oz. 25c

A beautiful new German variety, wine-red zone and pure yellow ground, flowers varying in colors, they make up extra good for bouquets.

—Russian.

SUN-9. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c;

4 oz. 35c

Tall single flowered, grown for seed and background display.

—Tall Red.

SUN-10. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c;

4 oz. 35c

Tall growing, 8-ft., large red flowers.

—gerberia-toned.

SUN-11. Pkt. 15c

Sturdy well branched plants, 4-5-ft., bearing 3-in. flowers in pastel shades of rose, apricot, coral and red, mid-summer till frost.

—Intermediate Hybrids.

SUN-12. Pkt. 15c

Intermediate type in many new hybrids; of Swiss origin.

—Italian White.

SUN-13. Pkt. 25c

Cucurbitifolius selection with flowers pure or creamy white or rarely soft primrose; brown centers.

—Excelsior Hybrids.

SUN-14. Pkt. 15c

Miniature type, bronze, brown and red shades zoned.

—miniature.

SUN-15. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c

Small golden yellow flowers, plants 5-ft.

—Stella.

SUN-16. Pkt. 15c

Miniature type, large flowered, golden yellow with dark centers, 5-ft.

—Orion.

SUN-17. Pkt. 15c

Yellow flowers with twisted petals, 4-6 ft.

—Sun Gold.

SUN-18. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c

Large, densely double, 100%, brilliant golden yellow flowers like giant Chrysanthemums, 5-ft. tall. They are fine for bouquets.

—Perennial Varieties Mixed.

SUN-19. Pkt. 15c

Mixed Sunflowers.

SUN-20X. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c

Contains seed of all types and colors including those listed above and many others.

HELICHRYSUM (hel-i-KRY-sum)

(Strawflower). The main flower used for drying, hardy annual, best in a rich loamy soil, start seeds indoors for early flowers or plant direct to garden early in spring; flowers are shiny, stiff, 2-2½-in. in white, yellow, orange, red, pink and lavender. Can be used for cut flowers or for drying.

The flowers should be cut when partly open, dried slowly in a cool shady place, heads downward; we offer an improved strain, 2½-ft. tall.

H. Bracteatum monstrosus: The most popular type, large flowers, fully double and showing no yellow disk flowers in the center.

—Crimson.

HELI-1. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 90c

—Fireball.

HELI-2. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 90c

—Golden Globe.

HELI-3. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 90c

—Violet.

HELI-4. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 90c

—Yellow.

HELI-5. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 90c

—Formula Mixture.

HELI-6X. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 90c;

4 oz. \$4.00

Hand made blend in the proper color proportions, not a cheap mixture of the unsalable colors.

—Tom Thumb Mixed.

HELI-7. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 90c

Dwarf, double flowers, these are especially good for bedding or edging.

HELIOPSIS (hee-li-OP-sis)

Hardy perennials with yellow Sunflower-like heads 2½ inches across and plants 5-ft. tall. Seeds sown outdoors even in dry soil and open, exposed locations will produce flowers the second year; they are good cut flowers.

—scabra major.

HELO-1. Pkt. 10c

Golden yellow flowers.

HELIOTROPE

Half hardy and greenhouse plants, which, because of their pleasant fragrance and attractive flower clusters of blue and purple shades, have long been a garden favorite. Will grow in sun or shade, easily grown in any good soil, summer plants can be potted for winter use. Start seeds indoors early and set out only when all danger of frost is over.

—Sourvenir.

HTOP-1. Pkt. 20c

Bishop's violet, large flowered.

—Marina.

HTOP-2. Pkt. 20c

Lavender-blue variety, Lemoine's Giant strain.

—Valencia.

HTOP-3. Pkt. 20c

Rosy bishops-violet, Lemoine's Giant strain.

—Olympia.

HTOP-4. Pkt. 20c

Dark violet-blue, French.

—King of the Blacks.

HTOP-5. Pkt. 20c

Especially dark colored strain.

HELIPTERUM (hee-LIP-ter-um)

Grown mainly for winter bouquets or everlasting; it is one of the daintiest in the annual group of flowers and easily grown from seed, which are generally sown outdoors early in the spring when the soil is in condition or they can be started indoors for earlier flowers. Plants 1-2-ft. tall, and space plants 6-12-in. apart in the row.

—sanfordi.

HLIP-1. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 40c

(Humboldtianum). Small flowers in clusters making balls 1½-in. across, color deep rich golden yellow with the outer bracts having a greenish tinge; cut when buds are open, strip off the leaves and hang in a shady place for drying, they retain their color for years.

HELEBROUS (HEL-ee-bor-us)

Perennial fibrous-rooted plants, hardy and bloom in earliest spring and even mid-winter. Seeds are slow to germinate, 6-8 months.

—niger, Hybrids.

HELLE-1. Pkt. 25c

(Christmas Rose). Bright colored divided foliage and large attractive rosy white flowers resembling wild roses or anemones with prominent yellowish stamens, appearing in late winter or early spring; partial shade, in rich moist soil and do not disturb when once established; a fern bed gives excellent protection both winter and summer. They are excellent for the border or for the rockery, and plants potted up in late summer can be flowered indoors in the winter. They last well when cut; plants bear flowers the third year.

HEMEROCALLIS

(hem-er-oh-KAL-is)

A genus of mostly tuberous-rooted perennials called Day lily. The growing of them from seeds is a very interesting pastime, much as is the case with Dahlias, etc. The new colors and forms resulting are of interest to the flower gardener.

—Peerless Blend.

HEME-1. Pkt. 25c

(Golden Daylily). Very hardy, perennial, easily grown from seeds, blooming freely in one year; thrives in full sun but tolerant to some shade; sow seeds very early in spring or very late in the fall; color range in this large flowered strain includes buff, lemon, orange, copper, red to maroon and coppers.

HERACLEUM

(her-ah-KLEE-um)

Herbaceous perennials used for bold effect, bearing enormous umbels of minute white or pink-tinted flowers.

—mantegazzianum.

HERA-1. Pkt. 20c

A stately plant for background, 8-ft. Fine for specimen plants.

HESPERIS (HES-per-is)

Hardy biennials and perennials of erect branching habit that bear white, rose or mauve-purple flowers in pyramidal spikes; excellent cut flowers, June-Aug. They are 1-3-ft. tall and their colorful display is enhanced by their sweet fragrance, give a sunny position in the border. Sow seeds outdoors in April or indoors in March, flowering the following seasons.

—Matronalis, Violet.

HESP-1. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c

(Sweet Rocket). Best grown as a biennial.

—White.

HESP-2. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c

—Mixed.

HESP-3X. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c

HEUCHERA (HEU-ker-ah)
Herbaceous perennials usually dwarf, compact habit of growth; June-Sept., and valuable in low border or rockery; good

loamy soil, sunny position, will produce mats of deep green, sometimes tinged with white or red from which rise slender stalks bearing airy clusters of bell-shaped flowers, excellent for cutting; plant seed early in the spring. Seed germinates best warm and in light.

—glabella.

HEU-1. Pkt. 20c

Western native species.

—maxima Hybrida.

HEU-2. Pkt. 20c

Large flowers on stiff stems in white, deep rose and bright red.

SANGUINEA: (Coral Bells). Bell-shaped flowers, ½-in. long with prominent coral colored calyx, colors pink, rose and red, stems 12-18-in., July-Aug. HP, 1½-ft.

—Spitfire.

HEU-3. Pkt. 20c

Large rich scarlet flowers; very pretty.

—splendens.

HEU-4. Pkt. 20c

Vermillion colored flowers.

—hybrids.

HEU-5. Pkt. 20c

Many different colored hybrids.

—cylindrica glabella.

HEU-6. Pkt. 25c

Native species of Mont. Cream colored flowers, 1½ ft. tall, May-June.

HIBISCUS (hy-BIS-kus)

Mallows flower in the late summer when other flowers are scarce, they like sunny positions, are quite hardy. The herbaceous group will bloom first season if started indoors very early; the genus is very large and variable. The annual kinds are very easily grown from seeds.

—Avalon Hybrids.

HIBS-1. Pkt. 20c

Mililaris crossed on Coccineus producing wonderful color variations, finest of all and different in every way; very hardy, color range from palest blush thru many tones of pink, then rose to reds, colors never before seen in Hibiscus; eyes are not common but are oddly rotated in deeper colors, long blooming season.

—militaris.

HIBS-2. Pkt. 15c

Very hardy and rugged, making a good herbaceous hedge, sown in position; flowers bell-shaped of soft pink with rose striations; easily grown, 4-ft.

—moscheutos, Hybrids.

HIBS-3. Pkt. 15c

(Giant Mallow Marvels). Very satisfactory perennials easily grown from seed and make a dandy addition to the hardy border. These hybrids have a fine color range from palest blush thru pure pink to rose with snowy white and pure crimson; center eyes common, 4-ft.

—trionum.

HIBS-4. Pkt. 15c

Quick growing, long blooming annual with multitudes of big ivory-toned sup-blossoms centered with golden tassels, the petals patched violet at the bases; a very pleasing addition to the flower border, HHA, 2½-ft.

—manihot.

HIBS-5. Pkt. 15c

(Sunset or Golden Bowl). Spectacular tall annual with big lemon-yellow flowers blotched purple-maroon; very showy, especially valued for showy plants in the background, 7-ft.

—Hibiscus, Mixed.

HIBS-6X. Pkt. 15c

HOLLYHOCKS (Althaea rosea)
These are all perennial, except Indian Spring, and do their best in deep, rich, well drained soil and like a warm sunny situation sheltered from wind. Group plantings, not too large, make attractive color in the background plantings. Plant seed early, either indoors or out. We list only the very best strains.

ANNUAL VARIETIES:

—Semi-double, Mixed.

HOLY-1. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 45c

—Single, Finest Mixed.

HOLY-2. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 45c

—Indian Spring.

HOLY-3. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 45c

Free flowering annual, semi-double rose and pink shades, 5-ft. tall.

PERENNIAL VARIETIES:

—Allegheeny, Mixed.

HOLY-4. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 45c

Semi-double flowers, 5-in. across.

—Begonia-Flowered.

HOLY-15. Pkt. 15c

Large flowered, wide petals with pretty raised centers, very showy.

—Imperator.

HOLY-5. Pkt. 15c

Beautiful fringed flowers in pink to cerise salmon, 5-ft.

—Triumph, Double Mixed.

HOLY-6. Pkt. 15c

white to violet,
buff, mahogany

French Hybrids.

LANT-2. Pkt. 15c
This is a French strain which is claimed to be extra choice. Otherwise same as above.

LARKSPUR

Common name for the annual form of Delphinium. They are amongst the very best cut flower annuals and the greatly improved strains we are offering, it is hard to conceive a more effective cut flower. They are cool weather plants and for best results should be sown in the fall. In warm sections, such as Southern California, they are sown as early as August, broadcast where they are to bloom and if for the cut flower market, are sown thick like radishes and the entire plant pulled to go to market. For the home garden, on the other hand, plants are thinned out to the proper distance and allowed to branch normally for a more brilliant show of color. In the colder sections, seed should be sown broadcast in November in its permanent position in the garden. If very severe, a light mulch covering should be applied. Seed will, therefore, remain stratified and dormant throughout the winter months and with the spring thaws and first warmth will germinate and commence to grow. As Larkspur seed requires a chilling for best germination, this is the ideal treatment for best results in spring sowing.

Cockade Type. Mixed.

LARK-1. Pkt. 10c; oz. 80c; lb. \$9.00

A new type, recently introduced that has been especially liked by the florists and commercial growers. Tall, symmetrical plants, bearing long branches of full double florets; be sure to try this new type this year, 4-ft. High class blend of all the varieties and colors.

Pastel Shades.

LARK-2. Pkt. 10c; oz. 80c; lb. \$9.00

Beautiful blend of soft pastel colors, correctly blended for cutting.

Giant Imperial. Mixed.

LARK-3. Pkt. 10c; oz. 80c; lb. \$9.00

Tall, upright, compact, basal branching in habit, they are most popular for cutting and garden display. Delphinium-like spikes of double flowers on 4-5 ft. stems, requiring but half the space of the old type.

Los Angeles.

LARK-4. Pkt. 10c; oz. 80c; lb. \$9.00

Brilliant pink on salmon.

Blue Spire.

LARK-5. Pkt. 10c; oz. 80c; lb. \$9.00

Deep oxford blue.

Carmine King.

LARK-6. Pkt. 10c; oz. 90c; lb. \$10.00

Improved. A new very distinct improvement over the old Carmine King; holds its color under trying conditions and has the largest florets of the King type to date; deep carmine-rose.

Miss California.

LARK-7. Pkt. 10c; oz. 80c; lb. \$9.00

Beautiful deep rose on salmon.

Tall Branching. Mixed.

LARK-8. Pkt. 10c; oz. 70c; lb. \$7.00

A tall branching type, 4-ft. tall, that will especially suit large border plantings. It is a choice color blend.

Larkspur. Mixed.

LARK-9X. Pkt. 10c; oz. 70c; lb. \$7.00

Made up of all colors and types, especially valued where one wishes to scatter the seeds in waste places or roadsides.

LATHYRUS (LATH-i-rus)

Both vines and erect plants, annuals and perennials with tendrils and showy flowers in white, shades of red, yellow and purple. The perennials grow well in ordinary soil and will stand some shade while the annuals require deep moist soil and full sunlight; provide supports and if flowers are kept picked the blooming period will be lengthened.

latifolius. Mixed.

LATH-1X. Pkt. 10c; oz. \$1.30

(The perennial Sweet Pea). Useful for training on pillars, fences, old trees, stumps and stone piles, 5-6 ft. Plants early in spring.

Pink Beauty

LATH-2. Pkt. 10c; oz. \$1.30

Red Beauty.

LATH-3. Pkt. 10c; oz. \$1.30

White Pearl.

LATH-4. Pkt. 10c; oz. \$1.30

LAVANDULA (la-VAN-dew-la)
Lavender. A fragrant plant grown for ornament in the garden and for its sweet scent when dried; the dried flowers are used to fill sachets and to perfume clothing and linens. It is grown commercially for the production of "oil of spike", aromatic vinegar and lavender water; not being hardy it is not grown much in northern gardens and must be protected over winter by mulching with coarse material. Set plants 2-ft. apart in their permanent location, in a dry, light limey soil and full sun; in rich or moist soils they do not do so well and lack the fragrance produced in an ideal location. Formally listed as *L. officinalis* and *L. vera*; annual, 2-ft.

spica.

LAV-3. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 70c

mumstead Strain.

LAV-1. Pkt. 15c; ¼ oz. \$1.00

Dwarf, deep lavender, 1-ft., a choice strain.

Vilmorin Hybrids.

LAV-2. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 60c

French hybrids, beautiful flowers.

LAVATERA (lav-ah-TEE-rah)

Fast growing, herbaceous annuals and shrubby perennials; the annuals are colorful with mallow-like flowers, easily grown. The perennials are especially suited to the West Coast section and all will bloom the first year with a little extra attention; do not transplant.

arborea.

LAVT-1. Pkt. 10c

A shrubby biennial with dark veined magenta flowers, 6-10 ft. perennial grown as an annual.

himestris var., splendens. Mixed.

LAVT-2. Pkt. 10c

Hardy annual, white and rose-pink, mal-

low-like flowers on large plant for show or cutting, 3-ft.

—Loveliness.

LAVT-3. Pkt. 15c

A new and very highly recommended German variety, large rose flowers.

LEONTOPODIUM

(le-on-tuh-POH-di-um)

The much prized Swiss Edelweiss (AY-del-vys). A tufted perennial with white wooly foliage and inconspicuous flowers, surrounded by floral leaves in star-like clusters; a most sought after subject for the alpine rock garden and sometimes grown in pots; requires rough sandy loam, plenty of room in rock pockets for its wide spreading roots and full sunlight; also good in border, best grown from very early planted seeds.

—alpinum.

LEON-1. Pkt. 25c

LEPTOSYNE (lep-TOS-i-nee)

Sometimes described under Coreopsis; have somewhat succulent, finely divided leaves and long stemmed yellow flowers; treat as annuals in the N. and sometimes grown under glass in the winter; easily and quickly grown from seeds, doing well in a light soil and a sunny location.

—maritima, gr. fl.

LEPT-1. Pkt. 15c

(Sea Dahlia). Leafy stem and flowers 3-in. across, yellow, 3-ft. tall, hardy annual.

—stillmanni.

LEPT-2. Pkt. 15c

Leafy stems, smaller than *L. maritima*, golden yellow flowers, hardy annual, 1-ft.

LEUCADENDRON

(leu-kah-DEN-dron)

So. African trees or shrubs (Protea Family). Not hardy in the N. Grown outdoors in Southern Cal. and Fla. or under glass in N.

—argenteum.

LEUC-1. Pkt. 25c

(Silver Tree). One of the most noted trees of the Cape of Good Hope region where it reaches 30 ft.; interesting and showy plant with its narrow silvery white leaves closely set upon the stems; the dried leaves are used for decorative purposes. Packet contains about 20 seeds.

LEWISIA (leu-IS-i-ah)

A genus of low growing perennials of the Portulaca Family with narrow fleshy leaves, often in rosettes, and pretty waxy or satiny cactus-like flowers, borne singly or in clusters. They are natives of the western states, perfectly hardy and should be given an open, well drained position in the rock garden and a mulch of leaves in the winter. Perfect drainage must be given them because of the thick starchy root which requires a period of rest.

—rediviva.

LEWS-1. Pkt. 50c

This is spoken of as "one of the finest four rock garden plants in the world" and was Lewis and Clark's best find. State flower of Mont. Has a dense rosette of narrow leaves above which rise beautiful silky "short stemmed blossoms" 1½-in. across, vary in color from white to deep rose.

LIATRIS (ly-AY-tris)

Perennial plants being borne close against long wand-like spikes, very attractive all summer and into autumn, effective when massed in the border. Easily raised from seed and easily transplanted.

—spicata.

LIAT-1. Pkt. 20c

Long spikes of fluffy purplish-rose flowers, hardy perennial, 5-ft.

LILIUM

(Lily). Growing Lilies from seed has become a very popular hobby with flower growers; very fine bulbs can be easily grown from seed, sowing them in flats of good garden soil, sand and leaf mold, equal parts and covering ¼-in. deep; seeds may be sown anytime, the growth is mostly root growth the first year, transplant out the second and by the third year good sized bulbs may be had, with many species even blooming within a year. Some sorts germinate readily, others longer and some of the hybrids very variable. We will mark offerings with planting symbols, as follows: (A) Sow March or April, outdoors or month earlier indoors; germinate in 3-6 weeks, transplant following spring to nursery row. Also can be grown as in next culture. (B) Best to start in frame or greenhouse in early spring or outdoors in the S. Germination 3-6 weeks, carry seedlings over in frame or cool house the first winter, transplanting them out in the spring. (C) April-June outdoors in well made seed bed, 2-5 months to germinate with top growth not appearing till following spring, transplant second year. (D) Plant outdoors in late fall, Nov.-Dec. in carefully prepared seed bed, germination and top growth the 2nd spring and transplant 3rd or 4th spring according to growth. (E) Usually hybrids of very variable reaction. The easy ones follow (A) or (B) and the hard ones are best under (C). Note proper culture under each variety description.

NOTE: We can supply Lily Bulbs on almost every variety, either in the spring or the fall. Ask for the special lists.

Due to the continued unsettled conditions in Europe, we may not be able to offer as large a list in seeds as we should, but each week brings in a new variety so that we hope to be able to extend the list considerably before the season is over.

—giganteum.

LILY-1. Pkt. 20c

This seed comes to us from India, large shining green cordate leaves, numerous white fragrant flowers in tall racemes. Culture D.

—henryi.

LILY-2. Pkt. 25c

3-ft. stems, rich orange-red flowers, spotted with black. Culture A.

This seed comes from India and is not yet received at this writing, due to disturbances in that country.

—lowii.

LILY-3. Pkt. 25c

White flowers speckled with scarlet brown. Culture, try A.

—martagon.

LILY-4. Pkt. 25c

(Turks Cap). Purple with dark brown spots, 3½-ft. Culture G.

—macrophyllum.

LILY-5. Pkt. 25c

(Nomocharis). Source of seed India.

—nepalense.

LILY-6. Pkt. 25c

Magnificent species of striking beauty, bell-shaped flowers on slender erect stems, greenish yellow outside and soft yellow

within, flushed towards the base with purplish black; very sweet scented, rosy. Culture B.

—philippinense, formosum.

LILY-7. Pkt. 25c

(Philippine Lily). White tinted green at base, 1-3 ft. Culture B.

—ochraceum.

LILY-8. Pkt. 25c

Yellow claret color, spotted inside. Culture B.

—regale.

LILY-9. Pkt. 25c; oz. \$1.00; lb. \$10.00

White, canary yellow throat, 3-5 ft. Culture A.

—thompsonianum.

LILY-10. Pkt. 25c

Very free flowering, bearing many fragrant flowers. Culture B.

—wallichianum.

LILY-11. Pkt. 25c

White flowers, large, sweet scented. Culture B.

—Lily Blend.

LILY-12X. Pkt. 25c

Containing 20 or more hardy species. Better try culture B. and C.

NOTE: We can quote on quantities of Lily seed, but due to the uncertainty of delivery we would rather you inquire first—just drop us a postal.

LIMNANTHES (lim-NAN-theez)

Meadow Foam. Formally in the genus Floerkea.

—douglasii.

LIMN-1. Pkt. 20c

Hardy annual plant with finely cut yellowish-green leaves and fragrant white flowers, shaded at the base into pink and yellow. This attractive little plant grows in masses in low damp places and is a lovely flower in the wild garden; easily grown from seed.

LIMONIUM (li-MOH-ni-um)

Statice, Sea Lavender, Sea Pinks. Common name for Statice and a highly prized flower in the greenhouse, border, rock garden and for dried flowers. As everlasting they are especially long lasting and of real value.

—latifolium.

LIMO-1. Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 95c

Perennial with immense lavender-purple heads, best in a dry location, 2-ft. Especially valued for floral designs.

—suworowi.

LIMO-2. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 75c

Russian or Rat-tail Statice. Hardy annual with bright rose spikes, 30-in. tall. This is an easily grown house plant as well as for the garden, seed planted in January, bloom in early spring.

SINUATUM. Biennial or perennial, grow as a hardy annual; leaves form a low rosette at base of the stiff angular branching flower stalk. These are very popular for dried flowers.

—bonduelli.

LIMO-3. Pkt. 10c; oz. 65c

Golden yellow flowers, 2-ft.

—Kamp's Tall Improved.

LIMO-4. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c

Improve blue, especially valued on the market.

—marktikonigen.

LIMO-5. Pkt. 15c

A new Swiss strain in a perfect blue.

—Market Grower's Blue.

LIMO-6. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. 85c

A standard market strain of value.

—True Blue.

LIMO-7. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c

A fine California blue market strain.

—Choice Mixed.

LIMO-8X. Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c; ¼ lb. 85c

LINARIA (ly-NAY-ri-ah)

Rather low growing plants, annual, biennial and perennial (Figwort Family), trailing and erect. The flowers are like miniature Snapdragons. The annuals should be started indoors. They are all easily grown from seed. Kenilworth Ivy formally classified here is *Cymbalaria muralis* (which see).

—maroccana, Fairy Bouquet.

LINA-1. Pkt. 15; ¼ oz. 60c

Grows 8-in. tall and covered with dainty flowers in shades of pink, rose, cream, yellow, lavender and white, blooming freely all summer and into the fall.

—Fairy Bride.

LINA-2. Pkt. 15c; ¼ oz. 50c

A French strain similar to Fairy Bouquet.

—Excelsior Hybrids.

LINA-3. Pkt. 15c; ¼ oz. 50c

Small spikes with flowers in yellow, crimson, pink, purple, etc. June-Sept., 1-ft.

LINDHEIMERA

—Texana.

LIND-1. Pkt. 20c

Star Cup. An easy attractive everblooming plant with flowers that have five wide golden petals arranged to form both a star and a cup, cut well. 2-ft.

LINUM (Ly-num)

Flax. Annual and perennial plants and shrubs having blue, white, yellow and red flowers. They are very popular in flower gardens. Grow in full sun, the annuals can be sown direct to garden; they do not stand frost. The perennials can be started indoors and some will bloom first year.

—flavum.

LINM-1. Pkt. 20c

This is a pretty rock garden plant, perennial, golden yellow flowers, 1-ft. tall, half hardy in N.

—nana compactum.

LINM-2. Pkt. 30c

An extra dwarf compact strain, 6-in. tall with yellow flowers, especially attractive in the rock garden.

—grandiflorum. Blue.

LINM-3. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 40c

The most popular flowering Flax, annual, used much for cut flowers.

—roseum.

LINM-4. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 40c

Same in rose colored flowers.

—rubrum.

LINM-5. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 40c

Same in red flowers. Very popular.

—perenne, var. sibiricum.

LINM-6. Pkt. 15c

The most reliable perennial Flax. The flowers are a good blue, 18 inches.

—lowii.

LINM-7. Pkt. 25c

Nothing more graceful than this native Mont. blue Flax, 18-24-in. tall, June-July.

LOBELIA (loh-BEE-li-ah)

Annual and perennials, flowers generally blue or red. For garden purposes they are divided into the 2 classes. The annuals being most popular, are used as green house plants, in beds and also as edgings, they are tender annuals.

ERINUS. The main annual species, most popular as a small plant for the border. Start seed in Jan. or Feb. indoors for blooming size plants ready to set out in late May, when they will bloom till frost.

—arbores, Lavender Tree.

LUP-1. Pkt. 15c

Tender Perennial shrub growing man-high with lavender flowers.

—Yellow Tree.

LUP-2. Pkt. 15c

—hartwegii, Giant King, Blue.

LUP-3. Pkt. 15c

Annual, 3-ft. this is a recently introduced strain with larger flowers, closer spaced on longer spikes and in more distinct colors. Oxford blue.

—Mixed.

LUP-4. Pkt. 10c; oz. 70c

Annual, 2-ft. in blue shades, white, yellow and rose.

—namus, Blue.

LUP-5. Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c

Small seeded type, native of California, 1-ft. annual. Blue.

—mutabilis.

LUP-6. Pkt. 15c

Blue and white flowers, sweet scented, annual.

—Cruikshanki.

LUP-7. Pkt. 15c

White shaded yellow and purple, annual.

—polyphyllus, Mixed.

LUP-8. Pkt. 15c; oz. 50c

Tall perennial with winged flowers blooming most of the summer, colors purple, white and rose.

—Russell.

LUP-9. Pkt. 25c; oz. \$2.75

The most beautiful of all hardy Lupins, a rare and showy combination of color with bright pastel colors predominating.

—subcarnosus.

LUP-10. Pkt. 10c; oz. 45

Texas Blue Bonnet. Small seeded, strong bushes, 15-in. tall bearing in June massive flower spikes closely set with large deep blue flowers.

—Alaska Lupin.

LUP-11. Pkt. 15c

Blue Lupin, collected on Kodiak Island, and not yet identified but no doubt L. Arcticus, which is beautiful. 18-in., color cream, pinkish lavender, magenta and shades of purple and blue.

LYCHNIS (LIK-nis)

Brilliantly colored flowers and easily grown from seed; if sown early indoors most of the species will flower in June and July, ordinary garden soil and a fairly dry location with plenty of sun. They are related to the genus Silene. The dominant color of the species is red and the flower 5-petaled.

—coeli-rosea.

LYCH-1. Pkt. 10c

Rose of Heaven. Crimson-red, a new variety and color. Free flowering annual, 1-ft.

—Mixed.

LYCH-2. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c

Rose of Heaven. Rose-red, red, white.

—coronaria.

LYCH-3. Pkt. 15c

Mullein Pink, Rose Champion, Dusty Miller. Much branched biennial or perennial with wide woolly leaves and large crimson flowers, terminating each branchlet. Other plants are also called Dusty Miller, see Centaurea.

—viscaria splendens.

LYCH-4. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 30c

Hardy perennial, fiery red flowers, 15-in. tall, very beautiful.

LYSIMACHIA (ly-si-MAY-ki-ah)

Loosestrife, which is also used for the genus Steironema, both requiring similar treatment and moisture situations. Perennial, bloom in summer, very pretty.

—punctata.

LYSM-1. Pkt. 20c

Golden yellow flowers, blooming June-Aug.

MACHAERANTHERA

—tanacetifolia.

MACH-1. Pkt. 20c

Takoe Daisy. Most desirable for edging, bedding and cutting, best of the Blue Daisies. Flowers large blue-lavender with little golden centers and good length stems; foliage fern-like. Long blooming period, mid-June to Nov., sow seeds early and to get even germination place seeds in the refrigerator for a week, 20-in.

MACLEAYA (mah-KLAY-rah)

—cordata.

MACH-1. Pkt. 15c

Plume Poppy or Tree Calandine. Formerly classed as *Bocconia cordata*. A tall plant with feathery sprays of small flowers held above the grayish-green leaves. Makes an effective background or specimen plant, perennial, 6-ft.

MALCOMIA (mal-KOH-mi-ah)

Malcomb Stocks. Low grayish annuals and perennials. They are grown in the border. Sow the seed in the fall or start under glass for early blooming or outdoors early in spring for later flowers.

—maritima.

MALC-1. Pkt. 10c; oz. 85c

Virginia Stocks. Best known species, annual, 1-ft., easily grown; make bi-weekly sowings for continuous bloom.

MALOPE (MAL-oh-pee)

—grandiflora, alba.

MALO-1. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c

Mallow-like annuals common in European gardens; large flowers blooming from early summer till frost from seeds planted early in good garden soil. Hardy annual 3-ft., white flowers.

—purpurea.

MALO-2. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c

Same with purple flowers.

—rosea.

MALO-3. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c

—Mixed.

MALO-4X. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c

MALVASTRUM

(mal-VAS-trum)

A genus of plants and sub-shrubs called False-mallow with spikes of red, orange or yellow flowers. Easy culture in ordinary garden soil.

—coccineum.

MALV-1. Pkt. 20c

Cow-boy's Delight. Orange-scarlet flowers, 6-10-in. tall, Aug.
Prairie Mallow. Flowers red or copper colored.

MARIGOLDS

We try to list every variety of Marigold that has any real merit and have dropped old varieties that have been replaced by newer and improved varieties. The AFRICAN MARIGOLDS are strong feeders requiring plenty of water, therefore plant it in the richest, most favorable section of your garden. Seeds may either be sown where the plants are to remain or they can be started indoors and transplanted out in late May. Give the plants plenty of room, in most cases about 3-ft. apart.

The FRENCH MARIGOLDS are very light feeders and require a limited amount of water; too strong feeding and watering will throw them to foliage at the expense of the flower; do not fertilize this type. Seed can be started indoors, but as a rule better success will be had by planting the seeds early in May, where the plants are to remain, thinning them out to one plant.

Marigolds are fairly hardy and therefore they should be planted rather early in the spring. There are many wonderful plants in both types that have been developed recently and we will always offer the best as they are introduced and we especially urge every flower grower to try at least a half dozen Marigolds every year.

AFRICAN MARIGOLDS. These are the large flower type, the plants usually 3-5-ft. high and the flowers up to 4-5-in. across. They make excellent displays in the flower border, can be used as hedges and produce great amounts of cut flowers. It comes in odorless foliage in some varieties.

TALL AFRICAN NOVELTY TYPES.

—Crown of Gold.

MARY-1. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 60c

Collarette type with odorless foliage, golden yellow flowers.

—Gigantea Sunset.

MARY-2. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 80c

Giant Flowered. Mixed. Huge flowers 5-in. across, colors orange, yellow and primrose, 3½-ft.

—Orange.

MARY-3. Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. \$1.20

Full double huge deep orange flowers, 3½-ft.

—Golden Glow.

MARY-4. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 60c

Golden Yellow, Odorless foliage.

—Mission Giants, Goldsmith.

MARY-5. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 90c

A new personality in Marigolds of exceptional merit. Plants about 1½-ft. with an extra amount of vigor and under field conditions the plants, which are base branching, produce 8-12 stems of excellent cutting bright blooms, 4-5-in. across and in almost perfect ball-shape.

TALL AFRICAN DOUBLE SORTS: Tall All-Double (Fistulosa Type). An especially fine tall branching strain with enormous flowers of the quilled type. 100% double with huge perfectly formed flowers. They make excellent cut flowers and are favorites with the Florists, 2½-ft.

—All-Double Gold.

MARY-7. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 80c

—All-Double Lemon.

MARY-8. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 80c

—All-Double Orange.

MARY-9. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 80c

—All-Double Mixed.

MARY-10X. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 80c

—Lemon Queen.

MARY-11. 10c; ½ oz. \$1.00

Los Angeles florist strain, excellent cut flower lemon yellow, 2½-ft.

—Golden Emblem.

MARY-12. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 80c

A rich gold with very large flowers, mid shade between Lemon Queen and Orange Prince, 2½-ft.

—Orange Prince.

MARY-13. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 90c

Los Angeles florist strain in true gold color.

CARNATION FLOWERED TYPES: The blooms are shaped like a carnation, are loosely ruffled broad petaled form on 2-ft. 2½-ft. branching, nearly 100% double.

—Burrpee Gold.

MARY-14. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 50c

Odorless foliage, bright gold, flowers nearly 100% double.

—Golden Crown.

MARY-15. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 50c

Tom Thumb, dwarf strain, 1-ft., golden yellow, excellent plant for low bedding.

—Yellow Supreme.

MARY-16. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 40c

An exceptionally pretty lemon yellow, (G. M. in 1935), 2-ft.

—Golden West.

MARY-16. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 45c

Early flowering, dwarf strain than Guinea Gold, rich orange, 2-ft.

—Guinea Gold.

MARY-17. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 45c

Vivid golden orange of great merit, excellent cut flower.

—Gypsy Jewells.

MARY-18. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 40c

Wide range of brilliant shades of orange, yellow and primrose. Dwarf growing gigantea type, sweet scented 4½-in. flowers on 12-15-in. plants early, compact, neat.

—Pot O'Gold.

MARY-19. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 50c

Deep golden orange, 100% double, dwarf growing gigantea type, 4½-in. flowers on 12-15-in. plants, neat and compact.

—Little Giants, Mixed.

MARY-20. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 90c

A collection of dwarf large flowered marigolds, 15-in. tall, pretty in the border.

FRENCH MARIGOLDS. Mostly small plants 12 to 24-in. high, with smaller flowers than the African; they are especially good for bedding and the smaller varieties, excellent for edging. Some make fine pot plants.

NEW HARMONY TYPES:

(Tagetes Patula).

—Butterball.

MARY-21. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 50c

Soft butter yellow with maroon on center petals, very free flowering, 8-in. tall.

—Gold Crest.

MARY-22. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 50c

Golden yellow flowers, 2-in. crested centers of quilled petals surrounded by several guard petals, very early and free flowering, 8-in. tall.

—Golden Harmony.

MARY-23. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 50c

Luminous golden yellow, both center and guards, compact 11-in. plants, 100%

double.

—Golden Supreme.

MARY-24. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 50c

Larger flowers than Golden Harmony and taller, 1½-ft.

—Harmony.

MARY-25. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 30c

Deep orange, maroon collar, broad petals and very even growth, early, 1-ft.

—Melody.

MARY-26. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 50c

Clear self golden yellow throughout, early, free flowering, 1½-in. flowers, 1-ft.

—Orbit.

MARY-27. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 35c

Golden yellow center, reddish brown guard petals, compact, 100% double, 1-ft.

—Spotlight.

MARY-28. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 35c

Yellow center, mahogany border, 1¾-in. across, very early, 1-ft.

—Spry.

MARY-29. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 50c

Yellow crested centers with red guard petals, 1½-in. across, blooms in less than 9 weeks, 9-inches.

—Sunkist.

MARY-30. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 50c

Bright golden-orange, dandy companion to Butterball, flowering very early 1½-2-in. across, 8-in.

—Sunbeam.

MARY-31. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 35c

Pure golden yellow, pretty, 15-in. tall.

—Winter Harmony.

MARY-32. Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. \$1.00

Tall, winter flowering greenhouse variety, golden orange crested centers with reddish brown guard petals, 2½-in. across, very even growth, long stems, 100% double.

—Dwarf Harmony.

MARY-33. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 40c

Uniform 11-in. plants, coming in fanciful two tone combinations from lemon yellow to dark red.

—Tall Harmony.

MARY-34. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 35c

Double Harmony hybrids, excellent for cutting or display.

—Lieb's Tall Winter Flowering.

MARY-35. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 50c

Deep brown, single and semi-double flowers for winter growing under glass.

—Australian Giant.

MARY-36. Pkt. 10c

Tall double, or gordon tree. Brownish yellow flowers, 2½-ft.

FRENCH DWARF DOUBLE:

—Royal Scot, All Double.

MARY-37. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 50c

Dwarf, compact, 100% double, rich mahogany and gold in uniform stripes; extra select strain, 1-ft.

—Double Monarch Mixed.

MARY-38. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 50c

Compact habit with large flowers, fascinating new shades; a rich color blend.

—Fire Cross.

MARY-39. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 40c

Deep orange-yellow blotched maroon, 10-in. tall.

—Flash.

MARY-40. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 40c

New red and gold bicolor, a new single type. Large single flowers 1¾-in. across in glowing shades of fiery gold to mahogany; plants mound-shaped, ideal for borders and pots, also cutting, 15-in.

—Fire Cross.

MARY-41. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 50c

Single, dwarf, deep orange-yellow blotched maroon, 10-in.

—Legion of Honor.

MARY-42. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 40c

Single dwarf yellow blotched brown.

—Gnome.

MARY-43. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 50c

Tagetes signata pumila. A very dwarf compact single form, pretty orange color; beautiful edger and for rock garden, 6-in.

—Signata pumila.

MARY-44. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 70c

Tagetes. Bright yellow, tiny single flowers in great profusion on compact plants; fine for edging or filling up bare spots in rockery, 8-in.

—Little Giants.

MARY-45. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 80c

Deep orange in color, only 6-in. tall, beautiful for edging or for border spots in rockery, very free flowering, any single flowers.

MATHIOLA (mat-THY-oh-lah)

Stocks. Annuals and perennials (Crucifer Family) of which the garden species consists of 2 species and one belonging to Malcomia. The genus Cheiranthus is related and to which the Wallflower belongs.

M. incana. (Queen or Brompton Stock or Gillflower). This is the main garden stock, it is perennial or biennial but grown as an annual and for late summer and autumn flowers. Seed is usually sown outdoors in May or June and bloom 15 weeks later, or start them 6-8 weeks earlier indoors. Keep at a temperature around 65 degrees. For greenhouse flowering seed is sown about end of Oct.

—Giants of California, Mixed.

STOK-1. Pkt. 20c; ¼ oz. 90c

Superb branching type producing immense spikes of 2-in. florets and averaging better than 70% double; one mammoth spike per stalk can be produced when transplanted 4-6-in. apart in beds. Best strain available for commercial growers.

—Early Colonial Branching, Mixed.

STOK-2. Pkt. 20c; ¼ oz. \$1.00

Extremely base branching, this type does not produce a large center spike; 12-15 branches per plant, bearing double florets, are typical of this strain, 2½-ft.

—Mammoth Beauty of Nice, Mixed.

STOK-3. Pkt. 15c; ¼ oz. 50c

Comes into flower just as early as the Dwarf Ten Week Stock and forms a pyramidal-shaped plant, this the most popular class for general garden use, 1½-ft.

MOMORDICA

(moh-MAUR-di-kah)

Annual and perennial tendril climbing plants, they require a light rich soil; have deeply lobed leaves and yellow flowers, the fruits are very decorative when they burst open after ripening. Treat as tender annuals starting them indoors or out after frost danger is passed.

—charantia.**MOMO-1. Pkt. 15c**

Balsam Pear. Larger than Balsam Apple, in all its parts, and having orange red oblong fruits, 8-in. long.

MONDO (MON-doh)

Lily Turf, Snakes Beard. Oriental low growing plants of the Lily Family with evergreen grass-like leaves and small flowers in racemes. They are grown mainly as greenhouse foliage plants but are used as green turf and edging plants in California. They are easily grown in sun or shade and should be grown more in the far south.

—clarkii.**MOND-1. Pkt. 25c**

Charming white flowers like the Lily of the Valley.

—intermedius.**MOND-2. Pkt. 25c**

Grass-like leaves, and white flowers on leafless stems.

MULUCELLA (mol-eu-SEL-ah)**—laevis.****MULU-1. Pkt. 15c**

Bells of Scotland. The branching stems are closely set in elongated hyacinth-fan-like with big bell-shaped pale, translucent green and within each calyx lies a curiously formed little white flower. Its a fine cut flower or the spikes can be dried for winter. Easily grown, does well in dry soils, perennial.

MYOSOTIS (my-oh-SOH-tis)

For-Get-Me-Not. They all prefer cool locations, partial shade and plenty of water in the soil, they are fine as edging plants and in boxes and baskets or bedding. In combination with Pansies or English Daisies, they make an effective display; also used in the rock garden or for ground cover in the rosery; while they are mostly perennials, they all need winter protection in the North where they can be carried over. Sow seeds early.

M. Sylvatica: Annual or biennial, 8-in.-2 ft.

—alpestris, A. Fischer.**MYOS-1. Pkt. 15c**

Very large flowered, deep blue, 8-in.

—oblongata perfecta.**MYOS-2. Pkt. 15c**

A fine winter flowering type, dark blue.

—Royal Blue.**MYOS-3. Pkt. 15c**

Dark blue, pretty, 12-inches.

—Gerda Seager.**MYOS-4. Pkt. 20c**

Blooms 6-8 days earlier.

—Marga Seager.**MYOS-5. Pkt. 25c**

Blue, excellent pot plant for forcing.

—Star of Love.**MYOS-6. Pkt. 25c**

Very floriferous, sky-blue, exquisite pot plant.

—dissitiflora.**MYOS-7. Pkt. 15c**

Blue.

—scorpioides.**MYOS-8. Pkt. 15c**

True For-get-me-not, large flowering blue, formally M. palustris.

—Mixed Myosotis.**MYOS-9X. Pkt. 10c**

All kinds mixed.

NASTURTIUM (nas-TUR-sum)

Tropaeolum (troh-PEE-oh-lum). Tender annuals not standing any frost, plant seeds in the open ground late in May or they can be started indoors in pots or boxes; they do best in rather poor soil in a north exposure. In some localities the leaves and seed pods are pickled and sold as Indian Cress.

SEMI-DOUBLE GLEAM.

18-in. tall, this is the most popular type.

—Orange Gleam.**NAST-1. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c;**

Deep glowing golden orange.

—Rose Glow.**NAST-2. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c;**

Soft grenadine rose.

—Vermillion Glow.**NAST-3. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c;**

Vivid scarlet, dark foliage.

—Golden Gleam.**NAST-4. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c;**

Very sweet scented, 1½ ft. tall, fine in beds.

—Sanderac, Crimson King.**NAST-5. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c;**

Rich deep carmine, 2½ ft.

—Scharlachkonigin.**NAST-6X. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c;**

A very large flowered dark scarlet, 3 ft.

—Sanderac, Hybrids.**NAST-7. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c;**

Tall graceful plants topped with shower-like clusters of starry white flowers with long slender tubes which open in the day time, not fragrant.

—Sylvestris.**NAST-8. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c;**

Dark foliage.

—Golden Rose Emperor.**NAST-9. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c;**

Golden yellow flowers.

—Mahogany Gem.**NAST-10. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c;**

Deep mahogany.

—Mixed Double.**NAST-11. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c;**

18 inches tall or 4 ft. trailer. Special mixture.

—Single Dark Leaved Sorts.**NAST-13. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c;**

Rich deep violet-purple, very desirable shade that will not fade. 8".

—peregrium.**NAST-14. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c**

Canary Bird Flower. Quick growing annual climber having curiously cut yellow flowers with curved green spurs, the whole flower vaguely resembling canary birds in flight; good in any soil, 15 ft.

NEMESIA (ne-MEE-si-ah)

Small half hardy annuals having bright yellow, orange and red Snapdragon-like flowers; start seeds indoors in March, set out late in May, spacing plants closely so as to support each other; fine for window boxes.

FOLLOWING ALL BELONG TO N. STRUMOSO:**—Aurora.****NEME-1. Pkt. 15c**

Compact, large flowering turkey-red with milk-white.

—Fire King.**NEME-2. Pkt. 15c**

Dwarf compact variety, blood red flowers.

—Triumph, Mixed.**NEME-3. Pkt. 15c**

Suttoni, Mixed.

NEME-4. Pkt. 15c

Large flowers, more varied color range.

—Orange King.**NEME-5. Pkt. 15c**

Bright orange yellow, compact, large flowered.

—Twilight.**NEME-6. Pkt. 15c**

Blue and white, compact, large flowered.

—Best Mixed.**NEME-7X. Pkt. 15c; ¼ oz. 75c**

—suberbissima, gr. fl.

NEME-8. Pkt. 20c

Very choice mixture of dwarf plants.

NEMOPHILA (ne-MOF-i-lah)

Delicate annual plants, mostly natives of California. If seeds are sown early in the spring in a semi-shaded spot in the garden the small bright flowers will bloom continuously all summer.

—insignis, Blue.**NEMO-1. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 35c**

Baby Blue Eyes. Lovely sky-blue flowers, sun or partial shade, sow in position, early to flower; beautiful for edgings or rockery, 6".

—Mixed.**NEMO-2. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 45c**

All sorts mixed.

NEPETA (NEP-e-tah)

Annuals and perennials with flowers in whorls of blue or white borne in spikes or clusters; many are used in medicinal products as well as useful in the flower garden.

—mussini.**NEPE-1. Pkt. 10c**

A small blue flower with dark spots, perennial, sun or partial shade, ideal for the rock garden; the plant is covered with whitish down, 1 ft.

NICANDRA (ni-KAN-drah)**—physalodes.****NICA-1. Pkt. 10c**

An old fashioned annual with blue flowers and white centers, similar to Physalis but with more showy flowers; easily grown from seed. Called Shoo-fly or Fly-poison Plant, because of its ability to kill house flies if some of the crushed leaves and shoots are mixed with milk so that the flies can get to it, 3 ft.

NICOTIANA

(ni-koh-shy-SY-nah)

All are sensitive to frost, preferring light soil and warm sheltered situation. Start seeds indoors in March or in cold frame; in Kentucky the tobacco is sown in outdoor beds during March and protected with cotton covering, the seed is very fine and care should be used in planting it; set plants in the garden after the weather has become warm, the later parts of May. We offer, besides the flowering types of Nicotiana, most of the accredited varieties of field tobacco, especially as grown in Kentucky where the White Burley type is grown.

—affinis, White.**NICO-1. Pkt. 10c**

Sweet Scented White Tobacco. Pure white tuberoscent flowers, bushy branching plants; plant in garden where the sweet scent will be enjoyed in the evening, 3 ft.

—Red Hybrid.**NICO-2. Pkt. 10c**

A French hybrid, flowers in bright red shades.

—Miniature, White.**NICO-3. Pkt. 25c**

Very sweet scented, 1½ ft. tall, fine in beds.

—Sanderac, Crimson King.**NICO-4. Pkt. 10c**

Rich deep carmine, 2½ ft.

—Scharlachkonigin.**NICO-5. Pkt. 10c**

A very large flowered dark scarlet, 3 ft.

—Sanderac, Hybrids.**NICO-6. Pkt. 10c**

Tall graceful plants topped with shower-like clusters of starry white flowers with long slender tubes which open in the day time, not fragrant.

—Sylvestris.**NICO-7. Pkt. 10c**

Dark foliage.

—Golden Rose Emperor.**NAST-8. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c;**

Golden yellow flowers.

—Mahogany Gem.**NAST-12. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c;**

Deep mahogany.

—Mixed Double.**NAST-10X. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c;**

18 inches tall or 4 ft. trailer. Special mixture.

—Single Dark Leaved Sorts.

Rich deep violet-purple, very desirable shade that will not fade. 8".

NIGELLA (ny-JEL-ah)

Attractive hardy annuals, seed being sown as early in the spring as possible or even in the fall as small plants often survive the winter to bloom extra early in the spring. They are very useful as cut flowers or for the border.

—damascena, Miss Jekyll.**NIGE-1. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c**

Double Cornflower blue, one of the prettiest old fashioned annuals, good for cutting or border, 1½ ft. Called "Love-in-a-Mist."

—hispanica.**NIGE-2. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 40c**

Hardy annual, dark blue, 1½ inches, attractive in mixed bouquets.

NOLANA (noh-L Y-nah)

Trailing herbaceous perennials grown as annuals, with flowers resembling Morning Glories but having more substance; will thrive in hot dry sunny positions; useful in baskets or for border or rockery. Sow seeds where they are to grow though they can be started indoors; combines well with Portulaca, requiring the same treatment.

—atriplicifolia gr. fl. alba.**NOLA-1. Pkt. 10c**

Trailing hardy annual with white flowers, 6".

—Bluish Violet.**NOLA-2. Pkt. 10c**

Trailing hardy annual with Morning Glory-like flowers in bluish-violet.

OENOTHERA (ee-noh-THEE-rah)

A large genus of annuals, biennials and perennials, divided into two groups, viz., Evening-primroses, which open late in the day and close towards morning, and the Sundrops, which open during the sunlight hours. The former open with a quick motion which can be seen and heard, they are among the best evening garden flowers; flowers soft Poppy-like blooms on end of upright spikes. They require dry soil and full sunlight, very easily grown.

—drummondii.**OENO-1. Pkt. 15c**

Light yellow, biennial grown as an annual.

—lamarckiana.**OENO-2. Pkt. 15c**

Evening Scented Primrose. Yellow flowers 2" across, especially pretty in background plantings, 3 ft.

—odorata.**OENO-3. Pkt. 15c**

Yellow, sweet scented, biennial grown as an annual.

—Mixed.**OENO-4X. Pkt. 10c**

All sorts mixed.

ORNITHOGALUM

(aur-ni-THOG-ah-lum)

Bulbous plants of the Lily Family with lily-like flowers in clusters at top of leafless stems. They are very pretty.

—sandersiae.**ORNI-1. Pkt. 25c**

A splendid addition to the group of easily grown bulbs for the summer garden; handle like Gladiolus; seeds germinate quickly and strongly, making excellent cut flowers which rise from pretty rosettes of glossy, channeled leaves and on stems 3-6 ft. long at the end of which is a great flower cluster that opens successive buds over a long period; flowers large wax-like petals of creamy white about center boss of olive black, very decorative in garden.

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—brandegei.

PENS-3*. Pkt. 35c

A garden favorite easily grown, 2-3 ft. high, with large bells of clear pure azure-blue, flowers, very free flowering, very hardy.

—bridgeii.

PENS-4*. Pkt. 35c

Sub-shrubby forming mats to 2 ft. across and 1 ft. or more high, flowers over a long season, intense scarlet tubular flowers with reflexed lower lip, it makes a fine rock garden plant, very hardy.

—clutei.

PENS-7*. Pkt. 50c

A great rarity in nature introduced by Mrs. J. Norman Henry; toothed glaucous bluish leaves and widely inflated flowers of rose with a touch of orange; many branched, 3 ft., found growing only in volcanic cinders. This is a gem for the border or large rock garden, hardy in East.

—comarrhenus.

PENS-8*. Pkt. 45c

Very rare and scattered in nature, rather slender, airy species with quite showy flowers which are of a particularly lovely hue, the perianths opening so that each of the very large flowers stand out beautifully by itself. "One of the most lovely species," for border or large rockery.

—cyananthus.

PENS-9*. Pkt. 75c

This has also 3 subspecies. Intense blue flowers in clusters, rather long stems, green leaves, 2 ft. tall.

—deustus.

PENS-10*. Pkt. 60c

This also has 3 subspecies. A neat and attractive rock garden plant of fine habit, too small for the border, forming mats 1 ft. across with great quantities of stems 6"-9" tall, many white to ochroleucous flowers, 3/4" long. A rarity.

—digitalis.

PENS-11*. Pkt. 25c

—Eatonii, ssp. exertus.

PENS-12*. Pkt. 35c

Extremely showy species, large leaved and erect growth with the large stems covered with long open spikes covered with red flowers. This sub-species is taller than type, to 4 ft. with anthers exerted from corolla.

—eatonii, ssp. lanceifolius.

PENS-13*. Pkt. 40c

A Nevada form having narrow stem leaves.

—eatonii, ssp. undosus.

PENS-14*. Pkt. 30c

—eriantherus, ssp. saliens.

PENS-15*. Pkt. 25c

Smaller all around than the type but otherwise similar.

—flavescens.

PENS-16*. Pkt. 40c

A neat looking alpine appearing medium tall species with small green leaves and small yellowish white to creamy yellow flowers in abundant clusters; a soft color, going well with the blue types, easy to grow.

—floridus.

PENS-17*. Pkt. 25c

A tall plant with conspicuous grayish sharply toothed glaucous leaves and long showy flower spikes on stout stems. Flowers are large, inflated, rose pink, to 4 ft. tall.

—fruticosus.

PENS-18*. Pkt. 30c

Woody shrub. Flowers blue, 2-ft. tall, June.

—garretiae.

PENS-19*. Pkt. 50c

Rather low with several erect stems 8-16" high with a few tiny green leaves and quite large deep blue flowers on narrow spikes, very desirable for small rock garden.

—gentianoides, Mixed.

PENS-20. Pkt. 20c

—glaber.

PENS-21*. Pkt. 35c

Procumbent habit, fine purple blue, early and hardy, 1-ft., best in coarse soil. There is a sky-blue strain which we may be able to offer next year.

—grandiflorus.

PENS-22*. Pkt. 35c

Very popular and showy; stout glaucous leaves and stems to 6 ft., carrying numerous large lavender blue flowers, fine border plant, very hardy.

—grandiflorus, ssp. alba.

PENS-23*. Pkt. 30c

Comes about 50% true white flowers, but the white flower is all white, no lavender, a sport from the type.

—hirsutus, Improved.

PENS-24*. Pkt. 35c

This is an improved strain over the type.

—jamesii.

PENS-25*. Pkt. 50c

An alpine-appearing plant of very neat habit, the large clump of grayish leaves being attractive and the flower large, quite densely packed and numerous enough. Flowers soft color, blue-lavender.

—kingi.

PENS-26*. Pkt. 50c

For small rock garden, neat and attractive in habit, too small for the border.

—laevigatus.

PENS-27*. Pkt. 30c

A very nice background plant for the border, pale lavender flowers.

—lentus.

PENS-28*. Pkt. 80c

An attractive little plant of somewhat alpine appearance but with no conspicuous basal rosette; its slender stems leafy and floriferous with spikes of blue flowers, extremely rare in nature.

—leiophyllus.

PENS-30*. Pkt. 60c

A rare species of the glabri and confined to one mountain range, dark green foliage, to 3 ft. flowers deep blue, profuse bloomer and should be easy to grow.

—lentus, ssp. albiflorus.

PENS-29*. Pkt. \$1.00

This is a super-rarity and known only from one remote location in Utah. The flowers are white with a pink blotch.

—microphyllus.

PENS-31*. Pkt. 40c

A much branched shrub to 4 ft. high and across, with tiny green leaves, each branch ending in a 6" spike of bright yellow flowers about 3/4" long, may not be hardy in far N.

—pachyphyllus, ssp. congestus.

PENS-32*. Pkt. 40c

Attractive species, a little too tall for

the border with pleasing light green foliage and showy floriferous spikes of bright blue flowers making a fine contrast with its glaucous foliage, to 2 ft.

—palmerii.

PENS-33*. Pkt. 50c

The large sharply toothed leaves are conspicuous from a distance; the flowers are among the largest in the genus and always plentiful; a very showy plant and much praised. Flowers are similar in shape to those of the Catalpa, an inch or more across, broad and flaring, whitish, flushed more or less with pink and some a rich deep pink.

—palmerii, White Form.

PENS-34*. Pkt. 40c

A pretty white form of the species with a pink flush at base and purple guide lines.

—palmerii, ssp. eglandulosus.

PENS-35*. Pkt. 40c

Plants much broader with many stems which are thinner than those of the type and with smaller capsules.

—platyphyllus.

PENS-36*. Pkt. 75c

Sub-shrubby, a very attractive, alpine appearing showy little plant with a mat of little leaves at base and numerous erect stems about 12" high, each with a well packed prominent spike of blue flowers; desirable in every way for the small or medium rock garden.

—procerus.

PENS-37*. Pkt. 25c

Native Montana species, blue flowers, 10-18 inches tall, June-July.

—pseudospectabilis, ssp. connatifolius.

PENS-38*. Pkt. 50c

Thin bright green leaves, finely toothed, corolla pink to rose and rather narrow, quite showy.

—nitidus, ssp. polyphyllus.

PENS-39*. Pkt. 30c

—rubicundus.

PENS-40*. Pkt. 60c

Very good species, sky-blue flowers, long gray leaves, 8-10-in. tall, May-June. A very attractive species with unusual lovely color of rose with a touch of blue, showy for the wild garden or for the border, stands some shade. Not a common species, 4 ft.

—rydbergi, ssp. aggregatus.

PENS-41*. Pkt. 30c

Slender leafy stems with little lanceolate dull green leaves and small flowers in tight clusters, quite floriferous and showy.

—secundiflorus.

PENS-42*. Pkt. 30c

Very showy graceful plant of medium height making a clump of small bluish green leaves, several wavy stems, leafy on lower half and numerous large lavender flowers; desirable for either rock garden or border.

—secundiflorus, ssp. lavendulifolius.

PENS-43*. Pkt. 25c

Has glaucous blue leaves and blue flowers, otherwise like the type.

—sepalulus.

PENS-44*. Pkt. 50c

Very narrow gray leaves on thin stems, much branched sub-shrub to 3 ft. with quite large and inflated violet flowers; very showy.

—speciosus.

PENS-45*. Pkt. 50c

Very showy member of the Glabri with unusually large blue flowers on stems 1-2 ft., not too tall for the small rock garden or too low for the front of the border, extremely desirable in every way.

—strictus.

PENS-46*. Pkt. 25c

Very showy species with narrow leaves, stems bearing densely packed spikes of deep blue flowers, slender but strong stems, delicate looking but heavily flowered, 1 1/2-2 ft., for border or large rock garden.

—subglaber.

PENS-47*. Pkt. 50c

Quite similar to P. glaber, very showy, very floriferous, large deep blue flowers packed on quite long spikes; very lovely and ornamental species.

—triflorus, ssp. integrifolius.

PENS-48*. Pkt. 30c

Tall herbaceous species with one to several stout stems; with large spear-shaped leaves, dark green, very large bright rose-purple, broadly bell-shaped flowers in dense spike-like panicles. This should grow readily in cultivation and will be a favorite in gardens. This is a rather rare species as yet. Highly recommended.

—triphyllus, ssp. diphylus.

PENS-49*. Pkt. 40c

—unilateralis.

PENS-50*. Pkt. 25c

Native Mont. species, blue flowers, 8-12 inches tall, flowering in June.

Tall, lavender flowers more or less distinct veining in throat; not difficult to grow and very pretty in the garden. A favorite.

—whippleanus.

PENS-51*. Pkt. 50c

The flowers in our particular offering are hooded and of sombre black-purple or sometimes greenish yellow. Is in prominent rosettes of small dark green leaves; medium height and very floriferous. The species is quite variable in color and some may be disappointing.

—wilcoxi.

PENS-52*. Pkt. 30c

—Sailer's Blend of Species.

PENS-53*. Pkt. 35c

Fairly large growing but desirable, best in shady, wild garden, flowers blue, 1-3 ft., May-June.

This is a mixture of every species and sub-species we have in stock and including many unlisted ones, that we do not have enough of to offer separately. This is a rare and valuable collection of Penstemons. They should, of course, be grown in a nursery row until you can tell just what they are.

—Small Flowered Varieties Mixed.

PENS-54. Pkt. 35c

They make the most compact bushes and stand up straight; kinds like P. australis, P. smalli and P. digitalis and P. procerus make up the greater part; blooms about 1" long, 2 ft.

—Hybrids, Large Flowering.

PENS-55. Pkt. 35c

A French grown seed of hybrids of the P. hartwegii species. These should be very good.

PERILLA (pe-RIL-ah)

Half hardy annuals valued for their highly colored foliage and used in summer bedding and sub-tropical effects; thrive in any light loamy soil; start seeds in March indoors in gentle heat, harden

off and set out late in May; native of India and China.

—frutescens crispata.

PERI-1. Pkt. 15c

Easily grown annual especially valued for the rich color effect of its foliage, deep maroon with bronze metallic sheen, the margins curled, crisped and undulated; used much as one would Coleus but it is much quicker in growth and easier grown; sow seeds in position or start indoors, 4 ft.

—nankinensis.

PERI-2. Pkt. 15c

*Half hardy annual, deep purple foliage, very popular bedding plant.

—lacinata.

PERI-3. Pkt. 15c

Pretty laciniated foliage giving it an effective appearance.

PETUNIAS

There is hardly any other flower that will give so much bloom with as little care as will the Petunias; in the hot summers, their bloom is continuous. Their use is confined to porch boxes and baskets and for bedding. They do not do well in shade.

The chief pitfall the amateur runs up against in growing Petunias is in the seed sowing; almost invariably they bury the tiny seeds too deeply so that the sprouting seedlings cannot possibly fight their way to the surface. First the soil should be a good loamy texture with fine leaf mold mixture for the top. Flower pots, the shallow type or fern pot, makes an ideal seed pan; place some drainage material in the bottom and fill to the top with the above soil then press down and level off, carefully sow seeds on top of this soil, using a little soil with the seeds so as to get a better distribution of the seeds, then give a fine sprinkling of sand over the seed, not over 1/16 inch at most, pressing this down firmly but carefully so that the seed will come in contact with the soil particles. This work should really be done a day before planting the seed, when the soil can be well watered and the pot soaked with water, letting this stand over night, before sowing the seed. Then, after the seed is planted, place a pane of glass over the pot to prevent the loss of moisture, but watch carefully for too much condensation of water on the glass, which should be removed daily and the seed bed given ventilation. The pot should be in a place with about a 60 degree night temperature and exposed to the light; germination should have light and ventilation; if the soil was properly watered at the beginning it usually is not necessary to rewater during the germination period. In too dry a place it will be best to protect the flower pot from too much drying out. When seedlings show 3-4 leaves, transplant to a flat containing good soil with plenty of humus worked into it and far still better plants, it is well to transplant them again after they get a good root system started, placing them into 2-3 inch pots. Petunias require plenty of sunshine. Set outdoors when it is warm and no danger of frost.

—Double Giants of California.

PET-1. Pkt. 50c

An improved Shepherd Strain with immense blooms typical of this strain, magnificent color range and high double percentage.

—Ruffled Monsters, Giants of California.

PET-2. Pkt. 50c

Light and dark shades make up this high class blend, deeply ruffled and artistically veined, flowers 5"-7" across and almost look as if double.

—Dwarf Giants of Californial. Rosie.

PET-3. Pkt. 35c

Rich rose, shading deeper in throat, very compact and large flowered, a perfect florist variety for pots and boxes.

—Dwarf Giants of California, Deep Rose

PET-4. Pkt. 35c

A very pretty deep rose shade with mammoth flowers, ruffled and beautifully penciled.

—Dwarf Giants of Calif., Ramona Strain

PET-5. Pkt. 35c

Habit is dwarf and compact; colors are hand blended; flowers ruffled and fringed and suitable for the most critical.

—Giants of Calif., Salmon Rose Shades.

PET-6. Pkt. 50c

This is a special mixture for the Florist trade and contains only the choicest salmon-rose colored plants; its blooms are exceptionally large, averaging 5-6 inches, with shallow open throats; flowers freely produced on sturdy plants and all have beautiful veined markings on their open throats.

—Giants of California, Mixed.

PET-9. Pkt. 35c; 1/32 oz. \$3.50

Well balanced blend of light and dark shades, fringed and ruffled with attractive deep throats, many beautiful veined; the first picking from the choicest plants. For bedding or boxes.

—gr. fl. Fluffy Ruffles.

PET-10. Pkt. 35c; 1/32 oz. \$2.25

A delightful blend, containing numerous shades of veined and bicolor pink and rose combinations not found in the separate color varieties; all flowers are finely fringed and so heavily ruffled that they appear double; by far the finest choice Petunia for the home garden and a prime favorite with the florist.

—Giants of California.

PET-7. Pkt. 50c; 1/32 oz. \$4.00

Supreme Florist Strain in extremely large flowers, in shades of rose, pink, salmon, copper and other delightful soft pastel tints.

—Giants of Californial Best Mixed.

PET-10. Pkt. 35c; 1/32 oz. \$3.50

A blend of the largest and choicest colors especially for the Florist trade; hand blended from the best varieties by one of our largest Petunia growers.

—gr. fl. Single Mixed.

PET-11. Pkt. 25c; 1/32 oz. \$1.10

The large flowering type with plain edges, 12" tall, and making the most attractive showing in beds, boxes or baskets. The blend is the very best.

HYBRID NANA COMPACTA

VARIETIES:

These grow 12" tall, the plants are compact and upright and make the best plants for beds where a uniform shape is wanted with an abundance of flowers the whole summer and fall.

—Blue Violet.

PET-12. Pkt. 20c; 1/8 oz. 50c

A shade deeper than Periwinkle and several tones lighter than Viola, the most beautiful dark violet.

—Celestial Rose, Reselected.

PET-13. Pkt. 25c; 1/8 oz. 70c

Deep rose, very compact, in an improved habit and much larger flowers. The small rock garden, showy enough for

—Glow.

PET-14. Pkt. 25c; 1/8 oz. 75c

A beautiful bright carnation-red.

—Rose of Heaven, Improved.

PET-15. Pkt. 20c; 1/8 oz. 70c

Reselected live rose-pink with compact habit, greatly improved form.

—Snow White.

PET-16. Pkt. 20c; 1/8 oz. 50c

Pure white, the best white in this classification.

—Topaz Queen.

PET-17. Pkt. 30c; 1/8 oz. 70c

These are dwarf plants about 8" tall, with an especially large flower; they are especially fine for plantings, boxes and baskets.

—Velvet Ball.

PET-18. Pkt. 50c; 1/32 oz. \$2.00

Round, compact ball-shaped 8" plants, freely producing 2 1/2" velvety blood red flowers, excellent new type.

—King Henry.

PET-19. Pkt. 50c; 1/32 oz. \$2.00

HYBRIDA TYPE: These grow 18" tall, rather spreading plants that can be used anywhere; the flowers are not so large but they are extra floriferous and are hard to equal for the ordinary flower bed.

—De Luxe Bedding Blend.

PET-20. Pkt. 20c; 1/8 oz. 50c

A beautiful blend of the most desirable varieties and in the very best color range.

—Formula Blend.

PET-21. Pkt. 20c; 1

A beautiful double flowered orange-scarlet Begonia-flowered flower.

—Ryburgh Hybrids.

POPPY-14. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 30c
Beautiful double Anemone-flowered in satiny shades of white, pink and old rose with white centers.

—Sweet Briar.

POPPY-15. Pkt. 15c; ¼ oz. 30c
Beautiful double Begonia-like flowers in a pretty Wild-Rose pink.

—Begonia-Flowered Mixed.

POPPY-16. Pkt. 10c; oz. 65c
Showy double flowers in many colors and shades, 30 in. tall.

—All-Double Blend.

POPPY-17. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 45c
Lovely and dainty shades in beautiful satiny flowers, many edged and shaded with other colors.

—Single Shirley, Mixed.

POPPY-18. Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c
Contains all the single flowered varieties in huge satiny and brilliant colors; in large plantings these make a gorgeous sight. Try sowing them along roads, etc. **CALIFORNIA POPPY. See Eschscholtzia**

PORTULACA

(POHR-tew-lak-ka)

Usually treated as a hardy annual although they are perennials, in the North. They are especially pretty in beds, borders, edging or in the rock garden, requiring full sun and average garden soil on the loamy side; they stand dry situations. Seed should be sown direct to the garden, mixing some soil with the seed and then pressing the surface of the bed so as to make a contact between the seed and the soil, sow in April. Plants are low growing and the flowers are very beautiful, 2-3 in. tall.

—grandiflora, Double Mixed.

PORT-1. Pkt. 20c

Extra select, the flowers look like little roses, in pink, lavender, yellow, orange and red shades; very showy, 4 in. tall.

—Single Jewells.

PORT-2. Pkt. 20c

A very free flowering dazzling crimson selection, about four times larger than ordinary single varieties.

—Single Mixed.

PORT-3. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 30c

Bright glistening flowers in all the colors of Portulaca; they are especially pretty with their wide open flowers.

—All Mixed.

PORT-4X. Pkt. 15c

A hand made blend of all.

POTENTILLA

(poh-ten-TIL-ah)

Mostly perennials, suitable for beds and borders, with some excellent rock garden plants; thrive in sunny locations in any good garden soil but prefer sandy soils, blooming from July to September.

—gibsoni, Scarlet.

POTL-1. Pkt. 20c

Flowers June-October, 1 ft.

—nepalensis Hybrids.

POTL-2. Pkt. 20c

Rose to rosy crimson color hybrids.

—Warrensi.

POTL-3. Pkt. 15c

Large flowers in massed golden color, very good, 18 inches.

—Double Hybrids.

POTL-4. Pkt. 20c

New French hybrids in extra large double flowers.

—Nepalensis, Miss Willmott.

POTL-5. Pkt. 20c

Bright carmine, best of species.

—White Beauty.

POTL-6. Pkt. 20c

Fountains of snowy blossoms, foliage in autumn turns to bronze maroon, 1½ ft.

—Potentilla Blend.

POTL-7X. Pkt. 15c

Contains many kinds.

PRIMULA (PRIM-you-la)

Primroses. A very large genus, mostly low growing and flower parts always in 5's. They are exceedingly useful plants and adapted to various uses. We will attempt to divide the offerings into classes to make selections easier. They require a deep moist soil, coolness with some shade, sow seed late in fall or very early in spring. Greenhouse species follow special cultural requirements.

—auricula.

PRIM-1. Pkt. 25c

Flowers in bright colors with eye, flowers fragrant, very early.

—denticulata.

PRIM-2. Pkt. 25c

Dense heads of pale blue-purple flowers. Hardy alpine species used in rock garden.

—kewensis.

PRIM-3. Pkt. 30c

Golden yellow fragrant flowers, usually grown under glass, a well known hybrid.

—malacoides, Mixed.

PRIM-4. Pkt. 35c

Fairy Primroses, a delicate looking plant popular as a winter greenhouse plant. Seeds sown in March will produce plants in late fall.

—obconica, Mixed.

PRIM-5. Pkt. 50c

It makes a very popular winter house plant for greenhouse growing. This strain has giganter-type flowers and is in the best colors.

—gr. fl. Mixed.

PRIM-6. Pkt. 40c

A bright blend of one of the prominent European growers, large flowers.

—sinensis fimbriata Mixed.

PRIM-7. Pkt. 50c

Chinese Primroses. Popular greenhouse flowering plants blooming in late autumn from March sown seed. They are much like P. malacoides in appearance. This strain has fimbriated petals. Extra choice.

—fimbriata Mixed.

PRIM-8. Pkt. 35c

Giant sized flowers, fringed petals.

—Giants.

PRIM-9. Pkt. 50c

Made up only from the giant flowering varieties, very extra.

—Fringed.

PRIM-10. Pkt. 50c

A Holland strain of the best fringed varieties.

—versis elatior.

PRIM-11. Pkt. 25c

Oxlip. Pretty little Wild Primrose of N. Europe, 5 in. tall with nodding yellow flowers.

—White Swan.

PRIM-12. Pkt. 35c

In pretty white flowered variety.

—Hybrids.

PRIM-13. Pkt. 35c

Extra choice strain of this hardy species.

PROBOSCIDEA

(pro-i-bo-SID-ee-ah)

Proboscis Flower, Unicorn Plant. Annual and perennial with large, long stemmed leaves, large purple flowers and okra-like fruits.

—jussieu.

Listed incorrectly as Martynia. Native from corn belt southward and grown both for ornament and for its fruits, which when soft and immature are pickled, either alone or with other vegetables. In the North start indoors under glass and set out after danger of frost is passed. Set out like cucumbers.

PRUNELLA (proo-NEL-ah)

Brunella. Small perennial plants of Mint Family, with purple or violet flowers in close-set heads or spikes. Used in shady part of border and rock garden. Are easily naturalized in the wild garden.

—gr. fl. rosea.

PRUN-1. Pkt. 20c

Many spikes of rose colored flowers rise from flat foliage mats, excellent rock garden or edging plant, 1 ft.

PUERARIA (peu-er-AY-ri-ah)

—thunbergiana.

PUER-1. Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c

Kudzu Vine. (KOOO-zoo). A twining Asiatic perennial vine, not hardy in N. where it dies down to the ground but under favorable conditions will grow 40-60 feet each summer. It bears spikes of fragrant purple flowers and makes an ideal shade vine; is best grown from seed.

QUAMOCLIT (KWAM-oh-klit)

Annual and perennial twining vines belonging to the Morning Glory Family, often called Star Glory; treat as tender annuals; easily grown from seed; used as summer flowering vines of light and rapid growth, thriving in rather light soils and in sun.

—lobata.

QUAM-1. Pkt. 20c

Robust perennial with 3-lobed heart-shaped leaves and crimson flowers fading to pale yellow.

—pinnata.

QUAM-2. Pkt. 20c

Cypress Vine. Slender annual twiner to 20 ft. with leaves divided into fine thread-like segments and showy scarlet flowers. Easily grown; blooms mid-summer till frost.

—sloteri.

QUAM-3. Pkt. 20c

Cardinal Climber. A hybrid between Q. coccinea and Q. pinnata. Palmately-lobed leaves and cardinal-red flowers with white throats. Grows 30 ft. blooms from mid-summer till frost.

QUEEN ANN'S LACE

—Daucus carota.

QANL-1. Pkt. 10c; oz. 65c

An annual cut flower, 2-2½ ft. tall, with finely cut foliage and filmy white flowers in umbels. It makes a very good cut flower for a filler, is easily grown. Do not allow it to go to seed as it can become a weed.

RANUNCULUS

(rah-NUN-keu-lus)

A large genus widely distributed and known under the names of Buttercup and Crowfoot. The Buttercups are perennial and easily grown from seed; the Crowfoots have yellow flowers and both do well in well drained soil and sunny positions. Most of the species are perennial. Many of the Crowfoots make fine rock garden plants.

ASIATICUS: (Turban or Persian Buttercup). It is grown in the greenhouse or outdoors during summer and not considered hardy. It has tuberous roots which should be taken up and stored over winter. It must be grown cool and likes a moist atmosphere.

—Giant Massey.

RUN-1. Pkt. 20c

Giant flowers in best mixture.

—superbissimus.

RUN-2. Pkt. 20c

Taller and larger flowers, 1-ft., best mixed colors.

—superba.

RUN-3. Pkt. 25c

Beautiful spring flowers in shades of pink, white, red, yellow and rose; sow seeds in flower pot, covered with glass as germination requires 30-40 days, perennial.

RHODANTE

—maculata.

RHOD-1. Pkt. 10c

Bright rose with dark center, hardy annual, 1½ ft., best in light soil. Everlasting.

—manglesi.

RHOD-2. Pkt. 10c

Rose, everlasting, hardy annual.

RICINUS (RIS-i-nus)

Castor Oil Bean. Tender annuals grown for their tropical foliage effect as centers to large beds; start seeds indoors in small pots for early plants, soil should be rich and well drained. The seed is recommended for ridding gardens of moles, placing the seed in the runways; the seeds are poisonous—do not let children play with them.

—borboniensis arboreus.

RIC-1. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c

One of largest types, red stems and red leaves with a flower to 10-ft.

—cambodgensis.

RIC-2. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 60c

Dark foliage, blackish purple stems.

—gibsoni.

RIC-3. Pkt. 15c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 75c

Dwarf with dark foliage with a metallic lustre.

—Major.

RIC-4. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 60c

(Communis). Tall true Castor Oil Plant. Leaves large, sometimes 3-ft. across.

—sanguineus.

RIC-5. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 60c

Red stalks, 8-ft. tall.

—zanzibariensis.

RIC-6. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c

Green and bronze foliage, 10-12-ft. Many beautiful varieties mixed.

—viridis.

RIC-7. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 60c

Green foliage, 10-12-ft.

—Mixed.

RIC-8X. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 55c

ROSE

We list here those species of the genus Rosa that are shrub-like and that can be grown from seed. The seed, as a rule, should be planted outdoors in late autumn or early spring, best in a frame, for protection.

—polyantha nana.

ROSE-1. Pkt. 20c

This is a selection with flowers in white, bluish or pink and rose, the flowers are tiny and cover the bush. Easily grown from seed, and many even form flowers the first year. Fine for rock garden, edging or pot plant, perennial.

RUDBECKIA (rud-BEK-i-ah)

Coneflower. Conical shaped disks of daisy-like flowers; they thrive in any soil and either sun or partial shade, the seeds can be planted early outdoors or started indoors. They are sturdy growers and make fine displays in mass plantings in the border.

—amplexicanlis.

RUD-1. Pkt. 15c

3-ft. tall, flowering July-Sept., golden yellow with dark black center.

—Autumn Tints.

RUD-2. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c

Golden yellow petals with dark centers, in many different shades, 1-1½ ft. tall, they make a showy display in the autumn when most flowers are gone.

—bicolor, Golden Sunset.

RUD-3. Pkt. 10c

Double, golden flowers, hardy annual.

—flava.

RUD-4. Pkt. 15c

Perennial, blooming May-June, 2-ft., golden yellow flowers and dark centers.

—hirta, Herbswald.

RUD-5. Pkt. 15c

A Swiss novelty, biennial cut flower, flowering first year; mostly red colored.

—Gold.

RUD-6. Pkt. 10c

Very large flowered golden yellow, biennial, fine for cutting.

—Star of Kelveon.

RUD-7. Pkt. 10c

Golden yellow with dark brown central disc, long stems, 2-2½ ft. biennial.

—Mein Freude.

RUD-8. Pkt. 20c

A new German variety, large pure golden yellow with black center, 4-in. across, 2-ft. perennial. It is an exceptionally good cut sort, June-Frost.

—New Hybrids.

RUD-9. Pkt. 10c

This contains many different forms and will produce a mass of cut flowers. Perennial.

—My Joy.

RUD-10. Pkt. 20c

A new Swiss novelty, a large pure yellow with mammoth flowers from June till severe frosts. Grows 2-2½ ft. and an excellent cut flower too. Perennial.

—purpurea gr. fl.

RUD-11. Pkt. 15c

Giant Purple Coneflower. Large reddish purple flowers 4-in. across with a black purple cone, 3-ft., blooms all summer, perennial.

—newmanni.

RUD-12. Pkt. 20c

Large flowers of pinkish petals and large dark cone, petals hang downward giving it an extra pretty effect, fine both as a border plant or for cutting. July-Sept., 2-ft., perennial.

—Starlight.

RUD-13. Pkt. 15c

Large semi-double flowers ranging from primrose yellow to mahogany with many showy bicolors having mahogany centers, 3-ft., blooms all summer, hardy annual.

—Rudbeckia Blend.

RUD-14X. Pkt. 15c; ¼ oz. 50c

Made up of many varieties and in all species including all those offered above with hybrids also. A lot of beautiful flowers till frost.

SALPIGLOSSUS

(sal-pi-GLOS-is)

Painted Tongue. Half hardy annuals from Chile, the "Paisly Flower", suggests well the exotic beauty of its coloring; rich velvety tones of purple, blues, yellow reds and white veined with gold. Flowers funnel-shaped, 2½-in. across. They make their best growth during cool weather, flowering in July till frost; they are highly prized as cut flowers. Best in sandy soil and partial shade, not too rich for best coloring; started about July they make fine winter plants for indoors. Height 2-ft. They can be planted amongst perennials.

The seed is very small and care must be used in planting them, germinate them in light and warm. All are of species of sinuata or its variety, superbissima, which is unbranching and thus more upright or columnar.

—Dwarf Giant Flowered.

SALP-1. Pkt. 20c

A shorter more bushy type with large flowers in a beautiful color range, 1½ ft.

—Emperor.

2-3-ft. tall.
—Stark's Hybrids.

SIDA-1. Pkt. 15c
Hardy perennial in a wide color range; flowers like miniature Hollyhocks, 3-ft.

SILENE (sy-LEE-nee)
Catchfly. Annual, biennial and perennials of the Pink Family, in all forms in many species. Many are showy and of value in the garden or rock garden. If seed of the annuals are sown in the fall much earlier flowers will be secured.

—*armeria pendula*.

SILE-1. Pkt. 10c
Double Mixed. A smooth plant with clusters of rose and white flowers; July-Sept. Sow seeds in position in late fall or early spring, 20-in.

—*compacta*, Peach Blossom.

SILE-2. Pkt. 15c
Dwarf Double. Soft hairy foliage and flesh colored flowers in graceful drooping racemes, mid-summer, 10-in.

—*New Art Shades*.

SILE-3. Pkt. 15c
Dwarf Double. A splendid mixture containing all the new colors; a choice rock garden strain.

—*White*.

SILE-4. Pkt. 10c
Lobel's Catchfly. Hardy annual, 6-in. in pure white.

—*fortunei*.

SILE-5. Pkt. 10c
Bright rose, perennial best grown as a hardy annual.

—*schafta*.

SILE-6. Pkt. 15c
Perennial, rosy-purple flowers, trailing habit; pretty border or rock plant, 6-in.

SMILACINA (smy-lah-SY-nah)
Perennial woodland plants called False Solomon's Seal (Lily Family). They have creeping root stalks; leafy stems and small flowers in terminal clusters followed by red or greenish berries. Easily colonized in the wild garden.

—*stellata*.

SMIL-1. Pkt. 20c
Wild Lily-of-the-Valley. Pretty white flowers, 8-12-in. tall, May-June. Found in the north-western states.
Will grow in shade of evergreens, 20-in. tall flower clusters of white starry blossoms.

SOLANUM (soh-LAY-num)
A very large genus, the species most of interest having colored berries which are very decorative; they usually are grown as pot plants for winter use. Commonly known as Jerusalem Cherry.

—*capsicastrum nanum*.

SOLN-1. Pkt. 15c
Greenhouse plant, 15-in. tall, having small red ornamental fruits.

—*Clevelandi*.

SOLN-2. Pkt. 20c
A select variety of Jerusalem Cherry, nice foliage and bright fruits, for pots.

—*Hiavacek's Masterpiece*.

SOLN-3. Pkt. 20c
Compact variety, 15-in., bright berries.

—*Hendersoni*, New Paterson.

SOLN-4. Pkt. 20c
Upright, orange-red, compact, 12-in.

—*tillatum macrocarpum*.

SOLN-5. Pkt. 15c
Scarlet fruits.

—*racemigerum*.

SOLN-6. Pkt. 20c
Red Currant Tomato.

—*Mixed Solanum*.

SOLN-7X. Pkt. 15c
All species and varieties mixed.

—*macrodon*.

SOLN-8. Pkt. 20c
Erect plant with white flower followed by round scarlet berries.

SOLDANELLA (sol-dah-NEL-ah)
Perennial of the Primrose Family having nodding blue, violet or white fringed flowers, native of Alps. Plant in moist shady places in rock garden.

—*alpina*.

SOLD-1. Pkt. 25c
Grows 6-in. tall, roundish leaves and pale blue flowers in umbels.

SOLIDAGO (sol-i-DAY-goh)
Erect perennials, with golden yellow Goldenrod flowers. The Goldenrod is a very common and popular flower, it being the state flower of Neb., Ky., and Ala.

—*elongata*.

SOLI-1. Pkt. 20c
Tall Goldenrod. A western species from Mont., compact flower clusters, yellow flowers, 1-3-ft. tall, July-Aug.

—*missouriensis*.

SOLI-2. Pkt. 20c
Dwarf Goldenrod. Western species, yellow flowers 6-8-in. tall, flowering June-Aug.

—*SPHAERALCEA*

(*sfee-RAL-see-ah*)
Globe Mallows. Warm region plants and shrubs grown in gardens for their red and violet flowers. The flowers are mallow-like.

—*rivularis*.

SPHA-1. Pkt. 20c
Wild Hollyhock. This is good in the border, a western species, pink flowers, 3-5 feet, June.

STACHYS (STAY-kis)
Betony, Woundwort. Flowers are in whorls or spikes, white, yellow, purplish or scarlet. They thrive in rich sandy loam in full sunshine.

—*lanata*.

STAC-1. Pkt. 15c
Lamb's Ears. Hardy strong growing perennial clothed with dense white wool, valued mainly as a foliage bedding plant, flowers purple.

STATICE (STAT-i-see)
Sea Pinks, Thrift. Consist of dwarf perennial plants much used in rock gardens and for edging; included are those formerly classed under *Armeria* (ahr-MEE-ri-ah), but the plants usually called Statice as grown in gardens and by florists are *Limonium*, which see. They are easily grown in ordinary garden soil.

—*armeria*, var. *alpina*.

STAT-1. Pkt. 15c
A bright rose perennial, foliage a compact tuft, for cutting or border; does best in dry sandy soil and sun; flowers are on stiff wiry stems above foliage tipped with

dense globe-shaped flowers; May-June; HP, 6-in.

—*formosa Hybrids*.

STAT-2. Pkt. 15c
Deepest to lightest rose shades of pink, coral and light reds, charming mixture, perennial, 1 1/2-ft.

—*Giant Pink*.

STAT-3. Pkt. 20c
Clear rose pink flower 2-in. across, borne freely on straight strong stems, 1-ft. to 1 1/2-ft. above growing mat-like plants, 2-ft.

—*Large Flowering Hybrids*.

STAT-4. Pkt. 20c
The largest and best hybrids, 1 1/2-ft.

—*tatarica*.

STAT-5. Pkt. 15c
Perennial, rose colored.

—*Statice Blend*.

STAT-6X. Pkt. 10c
All species and varieties.

STOCKS: See Mathiola.

STIPA (STY-pah)
Perennial grasses called Spear, Feather or Needle Grass. Grow 3-ft. high with leaves rolled inwardly at edge and small bearded spikelets borne in clusters. They are popular ornamental grasses.

—*pennata*.

STIP-1. Pkt. 10c
Cape-primrose. Choice herbaceous plants akin to *Gloxinia* and *Saintpaulia*, usually stemless with showy blue or purple flowers and broad basal leaves; easily grown sown in Feb. in a cool greenhouse producing blooming plants the following winter. They are grown as an indoor pot plant.

—*achimenesflorus*, Mixed.

STREPTOCARPUS (STREP-toh-kahr-pus)
Cape-primrose. Choice herbaceous plants akin to *Gloxinia* and *Saintpaulia*, usually stemless with showy blue or purple flowers and broad basal leaves; easily grown sown in Feb. in a cool greenhouse producing blooming plants the following winter. They are grown as an indoor pot plant.

—*orchid flowered*.

STEP-1. Pkt. 35c
STEP-2. Pkt. 35c

—*orchid flowered*.

SWEET PEAS
We list the top varieties in Sweet Peas and while many fine varieties are offered under many different names, we adhere strictly to the introducer's name; by trials outside and many reports from our customers in all sections of the country as well as very extensive trials by our Sweet Pea growers in California, we are able to discard the varieties that have been surpassed by newer introductions and we are positive that, if your varieties are selected from the list we present, you will have the best varieties one could possibly secure.

A hardy annual climber requiring rich deeply worked soil containing clay but with good drainage; sunny situations are best but not exposed to hot dry winds during the summer. It is better if the soil can be manured and worked in the fall so that the soil will be in good physical condition in the spring; 1 1/2-2-ft. is not too deep to work the soil in the fall. Sow seeds as early as possible, 2-in. apart and 3-in. deep covering with but 1-in. of soil and then gradually filling in the other 2-in. as the plants grow; some sand mixed in the top soil, especially with the white seeded sorts, will help. Thin plants to 3-in. apart. It is important that the support given the vines be rigid at the bottom so that the wind will not be able to tear the roots or disturb them by jerking the supports. Keep flowers picked for best bloom.

SPENCER VARIETIES:

The most popular type for garden use and will produce the prettiest flowers; while all other types have their good points, the Spencers will satisfy most growers. We list a selection of the very best varieties here, each in its color classification, and we feel sure you will have little chance of finding better ones.

Prices: All Spencer varieties:
Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; 1/4 lb. \$1.10

Barbara. **SPEA-1. Pkt. 10c**
A fine salmon.

Bonny Briar. **SPEA-2. Pkt. 10c**
Beautiful rose-pink, large flowered.

Capri. **SPEA-3. Pkt. 10c**
Beautiful light blue, long stems and a vigorous grower.

Charming. **SPEA-4. Pkt. 10c**
Rose cerise.

Flagship. **SPEA-5. Pkt. 10c**
Deep navy blue, large sized flowers and perfect form, artistically placed on long strong stems, a Silver Medal winner, Scot. Nat. S.P. Soc.

Fleming. **SPEA-6. Pkt. 10c**
Orange scarlet cerise.

Flora. **SPEA-7. Pkt. 10c**
Clear deep lavender.

Golden Dragon. **SPEA-8. Pkt. 10c**
Golden orange, wings orange rose.

Grand Slam. **SPEA-9. Pkt. 10c**
Bright scarlet-cerise shaded orange, sun-proof, a showy color of great appeal both for garden display or for cutting.

Loch Lomond. **SPEA-10. Pkt. 10c**
The best mahogany.

Maytime. **SPEA-11. Pkt. 10c**
Golden cerise.

Patricia Unwin. **SPEA-12. Pkt. 10c**
Beautiful golden salmon on cream ground color, beautiful.

Pinnacle. **SPEA-13. Pkt. 10c**
Rich deep rose-pink with a touch of white near the base, stems unusually long and strong.

Red Supreme. **SPEA-14. Pkt. 10c**
Deep crimson.

Rubicund. **SPEA-15. Pkt. 10c**
Crimson scarlet, fine.

Smiles. **SPEA-16. Pkt. 10c**
Salmon shrimp pink.

Snow White. **SPEA-17. Pkt. 10c**
Solid paper white with no pink tinge; black seeded, flowers as large as Gigantic.

Sunkist.

THALICTRUM (thal-LIK-trum)
Meadow rue. Perennial plants of the Buttercup Family, some very decorative in the border and others for the wild garden. Foliage is attractively cut; flowers in numerous large clusters, without petals but with large drooping stamens and sometimes showy sepals. They combine well with plants like Peonies and Iris. Easily grown in light, rich, moist soil; few natives in moist swampy soil.

—*adantifolium*.

THAL-1. Pkt. 15c
Fine cut foliage, fewer rosy-purple blossoms early summer, 2 1/2-ft.

—*dipterocarpum*.

THAL-2. Pkt. 15c
Tall late blooming species with pyramidal clusters of rosy-mauve or purple flowers brightened by drooping golden stamens.

THERMOPSIS (ther-MOP-sis)
Perennial plants of the Pea Family, with a number of lupine-like plants having racemes of yellow flowers. Easily grown in light rich soil, in open sunny position and are useful in the border.

—*caroliniana*.

THER-1. Pkt. 15c
Massive spikes of golden yellow flowers, 5-ft. Reminds one of Lupins.

THUNBERGIA (thun-BUB-ji-ah)
Clock-vine. A genus of some 75 species of tender climbers from tropical regions (Acanthus Family). Several are greenhouse vines, and they can be set outdoors for summer flowering where they do nicely. In the warmer parts of the U.S. they can be grown outdoors. Start seed early indoors.

—*gibsoni*.

THUN-1. Pkt. 25c
Bright deep orange climber.

THYMOPHYLLA (thun-BUB-ji-ah)
Dahlgren Daisy. Pretty everblooming plant grown as an annual and unsurpassed for close edgings, bedding or rock garden filler. Myriads of tiny daisy-blossoms in a gold tone, over mounds of aromatic fern-foliage; sow early, 6-in. tall. Also grown as a perennial pot plant.

—*tonnibola*.

THYM-1. Pkt. 20c
Native of Mexico, called Mexican Sun-flower and belonging to the Daisy Family. They are robust growers and annuals. Plant out after danger of frost is past.

—*Avalon Hybrids*.

TITHONIA (ti-THOH-ni-ah)
Natives of Mexico, called Mexican Sun-flower and belonging to the Daisy Family. They are robust growers and annuals. Plant out after danger of frost is past.

—*Avalon Hybrids*.

TITH-1. Pkt. 15c

SPEA-17. Pkt. 10c
Cream, picotee, edged rose.

Sweet Afton.

SPEA-20. Pkt. 10c
Silvery pink.

Welcome.

SPEA-21. Pkt. 10c
Dazzling deep scarlet-vermillion; a showy flower.

Windsor Blue.

SPEA-22. Pkt. 10c
Fine clear mid-blue, immense flowers strong stems, the strongest growing clear blue yet introduced.

Youth.

SPEA-23. Pkt. 10c
White, pink picotee.

—*Saier's Special Blend*.

SPEA-23X. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; 1/4 lb. \$1.10

This blend is strictly a hand made blend of the above varieties and in correct proportion as to color blend. Where a small planting is made, this is the ideal blend as it contains just enough varieties so that you will have a full color range for cutting. It is also a collection of all the outstanding varieties so far introduced. It is the last word in Spencer Sweet Peas.

—*Gold Medal Spencer Blend*.

SPEA-24. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; 1/4 lb. 95c

This is a formula blend which contains over 75 standard varieties and in addition all the best novelties of the past year from one of the large trial plantings; color blend is as near perfect as possible to secure.

—*Ruffled Spencers, Mixed*.

SPEA-25. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; 1/4 lb. \$1.10

The unusual duplexness and extra frilliness of the flowers gives this type a double appearance; they are very pretty.

—*Spring Flowering Mixed*.

SPEA-26. Pkt. 15c; oz. 40c; 1/4 lb. \$1.40

A remarkable new intermediate season type, exhibiting strong heat resistance in combination with vigorous growth, extremely long stout stems and a heavy crop of flowers over a long season. Adapted both to outdoor and greenhouse growing. It is especially recommended for the mid-sections of the country and in the South where Sweet Peas are grown, and where the heat makes it impossible to grow the other types; in the North the Spencers are better.

—*Early or Winter Flowering*.

SPEA-27. Pkt. 20c; oz. 40c; 1/4 lb. \$1.40

Choice Mixed. This type is earlier than the Spencers and has been grown in the southern sections of the country due more to its earliness; it is also grown exclusively in greenhouses for winter flowers, however, it does as well outdoors in the North. This is a well balanced blend of the newest and brightest colors.

—*Cupid, Bo-peep*.

SPEA-28. Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c

Low compact plants for bedding or borders, blooming in June until frost, also called Bedding Sweet Peas; color pink.

TALINUM (tah-LY-num)

Flame Flower. Genus of Purslane Family comprising many small fleshy perennials with erect clusters of pink, red or yellow flowers. Some are hardy rock garden subjects, others must be grown indoors in pots.

—*paniculatum*.

TALI-1. Pkt. 20c
Coral Flower. A distinctive and very fine annual garden flower having many slender stems bearing hundreds of little 5-pointed stars of luminous rosy pink followed by airy long hanging capsule-like polished coral heads; fine for cutting and for house plants; sow after soil is warm; a single plant can throw as many as 30 great bright plumes; foliage is decorative, sow in position, 2 1/2-ft.

VALERIANA (vah-lee-ri-AY-nah)
Hardy plants with small white or rose flowers in spikes or flat-topped clusters; easily grown and valuable for garden effect or for cut flowers. Known as Garden Heliotrope on account of its fragrance; they are excellent hardy border plants.

—*rubra*, Mixed.

VAL-1. Pkt. 15c
Perennial alpine species in White, rose and dark red.

VENDIUM (ve-NID-i-um)
Hardy annuals and perennials allied to the Arctotis; their brilliant orange or yellow flowers suggest small sunflowers; they are valuable in the garden or greenhouse as a color accent and are valuable cut flowers. Generally grown as annuals by starting the seed indoors; space a foot apart, in sunshine and well drained soil.

—*calendulaceum*.

VNID-1. Pkt. 10c
2-in. single golden yellow flowers with black centers, hardy annual, 10-in.

—*fastuosum*, Golden Orange.

VNID-2. Pkt. 20c
Beautiful golden orange flowers with dark centers 4-in. across, silky gray foliage, 2-ft.

—*Hybrids*.

VNID-3. Pkt. 20c
Double rowed Daisies with 3-4-in. flowers in pastel colors of cream, primrose, buff, lemon, orange, usually with irregular zoning of brown, blue or black, 2-ft.

VERBASCUM (ver-BAS-kum)
Thrive in full sunshine and hybridize readily with the genus *Celsia*, producing many new color forms. As a rule they make good specimen plants in the background of the hardy border.

—*phoeniceum Hybrids*.

VEBS-1. Pkt. 15c
Grows 5-ft. flowers with prominent purple stamens. The hybrids are beautiful and come in a varied combination. Perennial.

VERBENA (ver-BEE-nah)
Perennial in the South but grown as hardy annuals in the North, sowing seeds indoors and transplanting outdoors in May, 1-ft. apart, or seeds can be sown direct in April or May, blooming in mid-summer. Colors pink, rose, red, lavender, blue, purple and white, thriving in poor soil and withstanding drought well.

—*Gigantea Mixed*.

VERB-1. Pkt. 15c; 1/4 oz. 90c

This strain should not be confused with the ordinary Verbenas; both the trusses and flowers are much larger and the plants decidedly more vigorous. Most of the varieties in this strain produce more compact masses of up-standing flowers over the entire plant than any other strain.

—*Hybrids gr. fl.*

VERB-2. Pkt. 15c; 1/4 oz. 60c

Mammoth, Choice Mixed. Robust spreading growth, plants often 2-ft. across, flowers 1-in. across, quick to come into flower.

TITH-1. Pkt. 15c

An early strain that blooms by end of June from seed sown in position; color orange-topaz to burnished over-sheen of scarlet flame.

—*speciosa*, Fireball.

TITH-2. Pkt. 15c
A brilliant scarlet, 6-9-ft.

—*Orange Vermillion*.

TITH-3. Pkt. 15c
Glistening orange-scarlet flowers like large single Dahlias; for background or cutting, 6-9 feet.

TORENIA (toh-REE-ni-ah)
Annual and perennial plants of Figwort family bearing 2-tipped flowers resembling small *Gloxinias*. Native of tropical Asia and Africa, they are treated as annuals in N. or grown in the greenhouse. In Fla. they are used as the Pansy in the N. They thrive in partially shaded places and require regular watering. Set plants out after frosts are past and ground warm.

—*fourniere*.

TOR-1. Pkt. 25c
While they are perennial they are best grown as annuals in the North; used much as Pansies are in the North, doing best in partial shade, along water course or in sandy soils if well watered; flowers rich blue with golden centers, very free, excellent for pots, beds, window boxes, 9-in.

TRICHOSANTHES

—*colubrina*.

selections of *Viola saxatilis*. Little "pansy" flowers in extraordinary profusion from late spring to late autumn. Range of color variation exceedingly wide, not easy to find two plants with flowers alike. This strain seems to withstand summer heat rather better than do Johnny-jump-up strains selected from *Viola tricolor*. Best treated as Annual.

—Blend of all Violas.

VIOL-13X. Pkt. 20c
This is made up of all the above and other varieties.

VIRGINIA STOCKS See Limonium.

VISCARIA (vis-CAR-i-ah)

Start indoors in March or April, germinating them warm and in light.

—cardinalis, Sky Blue.

VISC-1. Pkt. 10c

—Blue Bouquet.

VISC-2. Pkt. 10c

—Pure White.

VISC-3. Pkt. 10c

—Chamois Rose.

VISC-4. Pkt. 10c

—nana compacta, Fiery Red.

VISC-9. Pkt. 10c

—Mixed.

VISC-5. Pkt. 10c

—oculata, Loyalty.

Graciful plants 1-ft. high bearing during the summer large showy brilliant flowers each with a dark center.

—Rose Beauty.

VISC-7. Pkt. 10c

—Best Mixed.

VISC-8. Pkt. 10c

WAHLENBERGIA

(wahl-en-BUR-j-ah)

A genus of small annual and perennial plants of Bellflower Family with nodding bell-shaped blue flowers. They resemble Bellflowers and are fine for rock gardens especially in open and well drained positions. Grow as you would Campanulas.

—mariesi, alba.

WAHL-1. Pkt. 20c
Very pretty biennial, with Blue-bell flowers, blooming July-Aug. Germinate cold and in light.

WALLFLOWER

Cheiranthus (kay-RAN-thus) Cheiri. A genus of perennials some of which rank among the showiest of the garden perennials. Under this classification are the English wallflowers. Seed should be sown in the eastern part of the country, early in the summer and the seedlings transplanted a couple of times, pinching the tops back to induce bushy growth; the young plants can then be wintered over in cold frames and set out for flowering the next spring; light loamy soil having some lime seems to be best. In mild climates they can be wintered over in the open ground and in the West the annual sorts can be easily grown.

—Forcing Annuals Mixed.

WALL-1. Pkt. 10c; oz. 70c
This is an early annual, suitable for forcing, in best color blend; 18-inches.

—Early Wonder.

WALL-2. Pkt. 15c; oz. \$2.00
Double. Showy plants producing a wealth of graceful spikets set with large double fragrant flowers. Best colors.

—Fireball.

WALL-3. Pkt. 15c
This is a new Swiss variety of fiery red color that is exceptionally good. Perennial.

—Goliath.

WALL-4. Pkt. 20c
The beauty of this variety cannot be excelled even by the double strains.

XANTHISMA (zan-THIZ-mah)

A genus of annual and biennial plants with narrow leaves and yellow ray flowers in heads. Suitable for dry open places and seed should be sown where plants are to grow.

—texanum.

XANT-1. Pkt. 20c
"Star of Texas". Annual making the most brilliant showing of vivid sun reflecting golden yellow of any annual flower, no exceptions; continuous bloom from late June till end of Oct; flowers are big, many pointed stars of polished gold, cuts well and withstands heat and drought well, 2-ft.

XERANTHEMUM

(zee-RAN-thee-mum)

—annum, Double Mixed.

XERN-1. Pkt. 10c; oz. 80c
Easily grown everlasting with white downy foliage and pink, purple and white flowers, 1½-in. across; they are grown mainly for their papery flowers for drying; best to sow in rows in the garden when weather becomes warm, thinning them out later to 6-in. or so apart, 3-ft. tall.

ZEAL (ZEE-ah)

A genus of the Grass Family, tender annuals, common name Maize. Zea Mays is the common corn, which see for other ornamental varieties.

—Striped.

ZEAL-1. Pkt. 15c
Japanese striped gigantea. Tall maize with pretty striped leaves.

ZIGADENUS

—gramineus.

ZIG-1. Pkt. 20c

ZINNIAS

Zinnias are warm weather loving plants and should never be sown until the soil has been thoroughly warmed up and all danger of frost has passed. For best results, especially with the smaller flowered, early blooming varieties, we recommend sowing the seed where the plants are to flower. The taller growing, large flowered sorts can safely be transplanted, altho they also will make more robust growth and will produce more flowers if they can be planted where they are to remain and when the seedlings are 3-4-in. tall, thinned out to the proper distance. To induce a thrifty, heavy root system, irrigate your plants rather than merely sprinkling them. Dig a little trench along side the rows and let the water run slowly for several hours so that it will seep down deep into the soil and make the plant food available for the plants throughout the mass of feeding roots. Always cultivate after each

irrigation to conserve the moisture; by this method you will have to water zinnias only once every two weeks or so, it gives a stronger, healthier plant and saves on the water bill.

DAHLIA-FLOWERED

These were introduced in 1919 and since that time all the best colors have been included. The plants are 2½-3-ft. tall, very robust and bearing many strong stems of fully double, huge flowers which resemble the show type Dahlia.

—Canary Bird.

ZIN-1. Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.00

Rich canary yellow color.

—Crimson Monarch.

ZIN-2. Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.00

Very large flowered deep crimson.

—Dream.

ZIN-3. Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.00

Most unusual deep rosy lavender.

—Exquisite.

ZIN-5. Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.00

Light rose with a deep rose center.

—Golden Dawn.

ZIN-4. Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.00

The best rich golden yellow.

—Oriole.

ZIN-6. Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.00

Immense blooms of deep orange, crimson and gold.

—Polar Bear.

ZIN-7. Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.00

Large creamy white.

—Will Rogers.

ZIN-8. Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.00

A lovely brilliant scarlet red.

—Dahlia-Flowered Blend.

ZIN-9X. Pkt. 10c; oz. \$1.00

GIANTS OF CALIFORNIA

These were introduced in 1926 and have rapidly gained in popularity. The plants are 3-4-ft. tall with long stems which adapt it particularly for use as a cut flower; the flowers are large and flat giving a graceful effect.

—Enchantress.

ZIN-10. Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.00

Pretty light rose with deep rose center.

—Golden Queen.

ZIN-11. Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.00

Golden yellow.

—Grenadier.

ZIN-12. Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.00

A bright dark red.

—Lavender Queen.

ZIN-13. Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.00

Deep rosy lavender.

—Miss Willmott.

ZIN-14. Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.00

Large flowers of soft rich pink.

—Orange Queen.

ZIN-15. Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.00

Golden orange.

—Purity.

ZIN-16. Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.00

Best white in any Zinnia.

—Scarlet Queen.

ZIN-17. Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.00

Glowing deep scarlet.

—Cal. Giants Mixed.

ZIN-18X. Pkt. 10c; oz. \$1.00

This is a high class blend of varieties.

—Super Giants, Mixed.

ZIN-19. Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.00

A vastly improved strain of the Crown O'Gold type with large well formed flowers in soft pastel shades, each petal overlaid at the base with deep golden yellow.

—Super Fantasy.

ZIN-20. Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.00

Flowers are 3-in. in diameter, shaggy-petaled and on long stems, making excellent cut flowers. They are strikingly beautiful.

—Harmony Type.

ZIN-21. Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.40

Scabious-Flowered, plants 2½-3-ft. bearing numerous medium sized flowers, resembling the annual Scabiosa and Harmony Marigold. Bright shades including crimson, scarlet, orange, yellow, pink and white.

—gaillardia-Flavored.

ZIN-22. Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.40

Navajo. Flowers resemble a Picta Double gaillardia, in both form and coloring. Finest mixed, bicolors, mellow tones, fine for cutting, 2-ft.

—Howard's Giants.

ZIN-23. Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. \$1.25

A striking new large flowered crested cutting zinnia, resulting from a cross between the Dahlia-flowered and Harmony types. The plants are 3-4-ft. tall and the flowers large. They come about 80% crested.

—Cactus-Flowered Giants.

ZIN-24. Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.00

This is an improved Fantasy type with flowers averaging 4½-in. across, plants 30-in. tall.

—Fantasy Types.

ZIN-25. Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.00

Petals are long, curved and pointed, resembling those of the night flowering cactus. flowers are 4-in. across and 2-in. deep. This strain includes Star Dust and other colors.

LILLIPUT. POM POM

They are among the most popular Zinnias for cut flowers use; the flowers are small, compact and symmetrical, on strong stemmed 1½-2 foot plants. This strain has beautifully formed double flowers.

—Crimson Gem.

ZIN-26. Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.00

—Dainty Gem.

ZIN-27. Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.00

A new dainty bicolored rose, pretty.

—Golden Gem.

ZIN-28. Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.00

Beautiful golden orange color.

—Golden Orange.

ZIN-29. Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.00

—Scarlet Gem.

ZIN-30. Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.00

—Valencia.

ZIN-31. Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.00

Burnt orange.

—Pastel Shades.

ZIN-32. Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.00

—Tom Thumb.

ZIN-33. Pkt. 15c

Plants 8-8-in. tall, compact, covered with well formed flowers of the Lilliput Type. Color range thru red, orange, yellow, pink, rose and other pastel shades. Excellent for pot plants and border use.

—Elegans pumila.

ZIN-34. Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.10

Double Sunshine Tints. The Cut and Come Again type, in the best pasted shades. Sunshine Tints are richer in color and more full bodied than ordinary types, and include many autumn tints of bronze, golden yellow, apricot and rich rose as well as the regular delicate pinks, creamy yellows, soft flesh tones and salmons. Free flowering, blooms 2½-3 inches across, rounded in shape and on stems of good cutting length. For best results sow seed where they are to grow in moderately enriched sandy loam. Flowers in 50 days continuing thruout the summer.

—linaris.

ZIN-35. Pkt. 15c

ORANGE, dwarf, compact, early flowering single; orange, light yellow stripe, dark center; pretty for edging, etc., 1-ft.

—Haageana.

ZIN-36. Pkt. 15c

Double Choice Mixed. Small flowers, having a charm all their own; effective for bedding, making a brilliant display yet having stems long enough to make fine bouquets for small vases and bowls. Contains many attractive colors and combinations, 1-1½ foot.

—gracillima.

ZIN-37. Pkt. 15c
Double (coccinea), Red Riding Hood. Compact form and covered the entire season with double scarlet flowers, 1-in. across; they are effective in the border or would make a beautiful hedge, 1-ft.

CREeping ZINNIA.

See *Sanvitalia procumbens*.

FLOWER SEED MIXTURES

The flower seed mixtures which we offer here are all of special value especially for those who wish to grow and observe many different flowers. The most pleasure to be gotten from these mixtures is to sow them in a seed flat or bed and then transplant the seedlings into nursery rows in the garden, from where they may be transplanted after they reach some size and you can tell what they are; it will also be easier if the seeds are screened to different sizes, which will get the same species into the same groups for planting and then too the smaller seeds require different care in the seed beds than the larger ones. Mixtures can also be used to advantage in scattering them over waste areas with assurance that some specie in the mixture will establish itself and thus make the unsightly spot beautiful.

CUT FLOWER MIXTURE.

MIX-1. Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c;

lb. \$4.00

A large assortment of annuals with long stems, especially suitable for cut flowers and effective as well in the flower border; we recommend them especially to be planted in rows, thinly, in the garden using a few radish seeds mixed in to show the rows for early cultivation, thin plants out as they grow and begin to crowd.

ANNUAL CLIMBING VINES.

MIX-2. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c;

lb. \$5.00

Especially interesting and valuable for a long fence and with a proper seed bed made they can be sown in their permanent position. It will be best to plant part of the seed in April and the balance late in May, so as to be sure to have the tender ones growing too, especially if you are unable to till the seeds apart.

ROCK GARDEN PERENNIAL BLEND.

MIX-3. Pkt. 25c; 1/16 oz. 55c

This is a real find for the Rock Garden grower; contains over 300 Rock Garden perennials, many of them rare and difficult to obtain; we recommend the seed being screened to get them into different lots, planting them thinly in rows in a flat and carefully picking them out as the seedlings form their second pair of leaves. Keep seed flat covered with a pane of glass, being careful to ventilate as the seeds germinate, as many kinds may require a month to germinate.

ROCK GARDEN ANNUAL BLEND.

MIX-4. Pkt. 15c; oz. 85c

Contains only low growing annuals suitable for the Rock garden; while they can be sown broadcast over a rocky waste and thus making an unsightly spot beautiful, they can also be grown the same as early started annuals and transplanted.

HARDY BORDER BLEND.

MIX-5. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. \$1.50

Contains over 100 distinct varieties suitable for plants for the perennial border. Sow the seeds much as for Rock Garden Blend growing the transplanted plants in a nursery row till they reach a size suitable for the permanent border.

HOUSE PLANT BLEND.

MIX-6. Pkt. 25c

Nearly 100 desirable species, many of them rare and hard to find, make up this blend and all suitable for house plants, a wonderful find for shut-ins and those wishing to grow pot plants; many kinds. Suggest the seed be screened and then the seeds planted in small pots with glass covers, much as recommended in the Rock Garden Blend.

GENERAL MIXED FLOWERS.

MIX-8. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c;

lb. \$2.50

This contains a mixture of about every type flower and especially recommended for sowing broadcast over waste places, contains all of the common annuals, biennials and perennials.

CHARD FOR FEED

If you have chickens or are raising a calf, in fact any young animals, during the hot summer months, by all means plant some Swiss Chard. It can be cut for a month or two and keeps right on forming new leaves. It makes the best of green food for young animals, even baby chicks, and at so little cost and effort. Plant it just as you would beets, thin the plants in the row to 4-6 inches apart, and then just keep the weeds down. It grows rapidly - and of course, makes the best of greens for the house, too. An ounce will plant a 100 ft. row; 6 lbs. an acre. Pkt. 5 cents; Oz. 15 cents; Lb. \$1.20.

★ **Montana Penstemons**

(Continued from Page One)

windy hill in Idaho. As he lay aside his rifle and sat, no doubt, on a sedge cushion watching the sun's last streaks fade from the sky and the multiple blues deepen into night, a hard days climb behind, the boundless untrod wilderness ahead, - were his thoughts a bit wistful and of the friends back east, or did the PENSTEMON FRUTICOSUS on the cliff at his side, a pioneer like himself, give reassurance and courage to press on toward an unknown future? I have assigned this Penstemon guard-duty on a point at the front of a rockery and if not entirely happy, at least it seems to feel that it has in some measure a purpose for which to live. The decorator who wrote "Don't crowd too many blooms into one vase" was not familiar with PENSTEMON FRUTICOSUS.

PENSTEMON FLAVESCENS (Kirkwood's Yellow Penstemon) is wild; so wild that only recently has it become definitely known. Almost mythical, like a white elk, it lives far back in a distant high valley where deer, elk and moose are much more common than men or domestic stock. Not a large plant, yet, like the elk, of a somewhat clumsy build. Is it the large, clear, creamy flowers in close abundant clusters that hold the strong and permanent appeal that makes me wish to return each July, or is it just the wilderness of the area where it grows? Snow comes early and stays late where the Kirkwood's Penstemon grows and like all plants here, it crowds its annual life processes into a few short months, seemingly enjoying every single day.

PENSTEMON LYALLII (syn., LINEARIFOLIUS), as I know it, occupies an equally wild valley, but at a lower elevation. It holds precarious footing in loose rock and gravel on a very steep hillside above a long narrow lake, reputedly, I believe, an old skid trail used by the mythical Paul Bunyan, that has now filled with water. Either by nature or as a result of the insecure footing, the plant presents a somewhat straggly appearance, a woody base and long herbaceous stems; but the purple-red flowers are strikingly unusual among Montana's Penstemons. Long stems, long leaves, long flowers above, a long lake and I'll take again the long trail back there some long summer day.

There are more, many more. Rydberg found nearly a hundred when he roamed the Rocky Mountains over twenty-five years ago and while I cannot treat them all here, I must include one more, PENSTEMON ARIDUS. Civic pride should prompt me to entirely ignore this one, for it has held aloof from our "Garden City", Missoula, and shown a marked preference for the mining city of Butte. Inured to sub-standard living, it clings to bare granite boulders, or carpets the gravel slopes of the old vigilante trail, defying wind and snow, sun and drought; with cacti and junipers for neighbors, where sheep graze by day and coyotes hunt by night, it finds its place in life. The smallest of the lot, but cheerful, energetic and brave, beyond even the understanding of its more robust relatives. I brought it into my garden and it stays apparently perfectly happy. Surely, if it were lonesome it would give some sign. Can it be that it just had never heard of Missoula?

Which Penstemons do I recommend? I don't. Select the species which gives you satisfaction, with tolerance toward rock-plant enthusiasts who choose differently. You may have definite assurance that no Penstemon is more charming than the one you like. Taken from Vol. 1, No. 5, "BULLETIN" of the American Rock Garden Society and written by Frank H. Rose.

Mulching Dianthus

Some species of plants require mulching during the winter but Dianthus, especially in the moister parts of the country are best without any sort of mulch. They will not stand excessive moisture around the crown and easily decay. During periods of excessive heaving it is well to look the plants over and press those that heaved up any, back into their former position. We will be pleased to hear from any flower grower who has special collections of the rarer plants and also from anyone who is doing any definite hybridizing. It is a very easy and convenient opportunity to take up your pencil and merely write down on an order blank your wish for a packet of seed that may have taken hours and days of labor to secure, probably up some mountain or in some foreign country and which has already required a year or two of someone's attention. No parking worries, no waiting, no crowding - just "send me the following".

LAWN GRASSES

We offer only the very best

HERB SEEDS

Before the season is over we should have at least 10 more Herbs to offer, but due to so much uncertainty in delivery to us, we are listing only those we are sure of at this time.

Prices prepaid. 1/2 Oz at Oz. rate; 1/4 lb. 20% less than Oz. rate).

BASIL, SWEET.Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c
(*Ocymum basilicum*). An easily grown tender annual, 1-ft. tall. Leaves are delightfully clove-scented and may be used either fresh or dried for seasoning soups, salads, cottage cheese, chopped meats and sausages. Space plants 6-10 inches apart, thrive in a warm light soil. Cut in bundles to dry. Plants can be potted up for winter growth indoors.

BORAGE (BUR-ah).Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c
(*Borago officinalis*). Attractive plant, 18-in. tall, with pretty sky-blue flowers in clusters, which are attractive to bees. The upper leaves and flowers are used in salads and the lower leaves are cooked and used like spinach. The fresh foliage has a cucumber flavor and adds a cooling touch to salads. Space plants 2-3 feet apart.

CARDOON.Pkt. 15c; oz. 90c
(*Cynara cardunculus*). Grown for its branched stalks and thick main root; sow seeds early where plants are to grow, in hills 18-24 inches apart or drill in rows 3-ft. apart, thinning plants to 18-in. apart. Water in dry periods to keep leaves tender. In fall treat like Celery, and late in fall they are thus ready to eat like Celery or Endive. We offer smooth Spanish.

CHIVES.Pkt. 15c; oz. 90c
(*Allium schoenoprasum*). Perennial developing a thick grass-like tuft and valued for their mild onion-like flavor used in flavoring salads, soups, etc. The oftener the leaves are cut the stronger the plant will grow. Sow in drills, early, in rows 2-3 feet apart.

LAVENDER, TRUE.Pkt. 25c; 3 pkts. for 55c
(*Lavandula spica*). It is not real hardy in N. and must be protected by mulch of straw. They develop best fragrance when planted in a dry, light, limy, friable soil and in full sun, the soil must not be too rich. Grows for ornament in the flower garden as well as for its leaves which are dried and gives off the sweet scent for which they are most valued.

MARJORAM, SWEET.Pkt. 15c; oz. 80c
Perennial best grown as an annual. The leaves are used green in summer and dried for winter. The green leaves are excellent in salads; the dried leaves are used in seasoning meats, poultry and cheeses. Seed is small and best started in seed pan and transplanted out, 12-15 inches apart. For drying gather just before they start flowering.

ROSEMARY.Pkt. 25c; oz. \$1.60
(*Roosmarinus officinalis*). A hardy shrubby plant grown chiefly for its aromatic leaves used in seasoning. Also an oil used in medicines. Grows 6-ft. tall and lasts for years with a little winter protection. Prefer dry, well drained soils.

SAGE.Pkt. 15c; oz. 80c; 4 oz. \$2.00
(*Salvia officinalis*). Hardy perennial easily grown. The leaves are used either green or dried for seasoning meats, sausage, stuffings, and cheeses. Space 2 1/2-3 feet apart. The dried ground leaves are very popular.

SUMMER SAVORY.Pkt. 15c; oz. 40c
(*Satureja hortensis*). Hardy annual very useful culinary herb, the aromatic leaves being used, either green or dried, for flavoring salads, sauces, stuffings, soups and stews. Start seed in pans on account of their small size, transplanting them out when ready, space 15-in. apart; thrive in good garden soil in full sun. It also is famous for its flavor with green beans, if you are a green bean eater by all means try Summer Savory.

THYME.Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.60
(*Thymus vulgaris*). Hardy perennial, growing to 8-in. tall with lavender flowers, grown both for ornament in border or rock garden and for its flavor. The fresh tops are used in garnishing and the leaves, either dried or fresh, chopped and used in a wide variety of cooked foods. Easily grown in ordinary garden soil, spacing them 10-12-in. apart.

WORMWOOD.Pkt. 15c; oz. 60c
(*Artemisia absinthium*). The source of absinth. It is used as a flavoring and liqueurs. It is perennial, and an ornamental in the border, thriving in average soil.

VEGETABLE SEEDS

We are sorry not to have descriptions and cultural information of Vegetable Seeds in this issue. This is due to lack of time, delay in printing, etc., but our next issue which will be mailed inside of 30 days, will contain all this information as well as special articles on vegetable gardening.

All prices are post paid, unless mentioned otherwise. Quarter and half pound lots, at pound rate. We will be pleased to quote, on request, lowest prices on larger quantities.

ASPARAGUS.Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; lb. \$1.50
Mary Washington.

BEETS, TABLE.Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; lb. \$1.50
Early Blood Turnip.Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; lb. \$1.50
Detroit Dark Red.Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; lb. \$1.60
Crosby's Egyptian.Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; lb. \$1.60
Early Wonder.Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; lb. \$1.60

CHARD, SWISS.Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; lb. \$1.20
Fordhook Giant.

BRUSSEL SPROUTS.Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; lb. \$4.30
Long Island Improved.

BROCCOLI.Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; lb. \$3.10
Italian Green Sprouting.

CABBAGE—Earliest Heading.Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c; lb. \$2.40
Early Jersey Wakefield.Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c; lb. \$2.40
Early Flat Dutch.Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; lb. \$3.10
Copenhagen Market.Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c; lb. \$3.60
Golden Acre.Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c; lb. \$3.60
Marion Market (Yellow Res.)Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; lb. \$4.10
Allhead Select.Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; lb. \$4.35

CABBAGE—Second Early.Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; lb. \$2.95
Glory of Enkhuisen.Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c; lb. \$3.60
Wisconsin All Season (Yel. Res.)

CABBAGE—Late or Winter.Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; lb. \$3.20
Danish Ballhead.Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c; lb. \$3.60
Early Flat Dutch. (Yel. Res.)Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c; lb. \$3.75
Mammoth Red Rock.Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; lb. \$2.85
Premium Late Flat Dutch.Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; lb. \$4.10
Wis. Hollander (Yel. Res.)

CABBAGE, CHINESE OR CELERY.Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; lb. \$2.00
Chihili.

CARROT.Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; lb. \$2.00
Chanteney.Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; lb. \$2.00
Danver Half Long.Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; lb. \$2.30
Scarlet Nantes.

CAULIFLOWER.Pkt. 10c; lb. \$2.40
Early Snowball

CELERY.Pkt. 10c; oz. 70c; lb. \$6.00
Golden Self Blanching

CUCUMBERS.Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; lb. \$1.90
Chicago Pickling.Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; lb. \$1.90
Early Fortune.Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; lb. \$1.85
Early Green Cluster.Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; lb. \$2.00
Early White Spine.Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; lb. \$2.50
Improved Long Green.Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; lb. \$2.40
White Wonder.

DILL.Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; lb. \$1.40
Long Island Mammoth

ENDIVE.Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; lb. \$1.40
Green Curled

EGG PLANT.Pkt. 10c; oz. 80c; lb. \$6.60
Black Beauty

KALE.Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; lb. \$2.00
Dwarf Scotch Curled.Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; lb. \$1.40
Siberian

LETTUCE, Heading Varieties.Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; lb. \$2.75
Bibb

LETTUCE, Leaf or Loosehead.Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; lb. \$1.85
Black Seeded Simpson

Early Curled SimpsonPkt. 5c; oz. 20c; lb. \$1.80
Grand RapidsPkt. 5c; oz. 20c; lb. \$1.80
PrizeheadPkt. 5c; oz. 20c; lb. \$1.65

MANGELS.Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; lb. \$1.25
Mammoth Long Red

MUSKMELON.Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; lb. \$2.50
Banana.Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; lb. \$2.50
Golden ChamplainPkt. 10c; oz. 25c; lb. \$2.10
Hale's Best, No. 36Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; lb. \$2.10
Hearts of GoldPkt. 10c; oz. 30c; lb. \$2.10
Honey RockPkt. 10c; oz. 30c; lb. \$2.25
New YorkerPkt. 10c; oz. 30c; lb. \$2.10
Rockford No. 45Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; lb. \$2.10
Tip Top

MUSTARD GREENS.Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; lb. \$1.20
Florida BroadleafPkt. 5c; oz. 15c; lb. \$1.20
Fordhook FancyPkt. 5c; oz. 15c; lb. \$1.20
Southern Giant CurledPkt. 5c; oz. 15c; lb. \$1.05
Tendergreen

OKRA.Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; lb. 85c
Perkin's Mammoth

ONION.Pkt. 10c; oz. 55c; lb. \$4.60
Southport Red GlobePkt. 10c; oz. 60c; lb. \$5.10
Southport White GlobePkt. 10c; oz. 50c; lb. \$4.20
Southport Yellow Globe

PARSLEY.Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; lb. \$1.30
Champion Moss Curled

PARSNIP.Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; lb. \$2.20
Hollow Crown

PEPPERS.Pkt. 10c; oz. 70c; lb. \$6.00
Bull NosePkt. 10c; oz. 55c; lb. \$9.00
California WonderPkt. 10c; oz. 70c; lb. \$6.00
PimentoPkt. 10c; oz. 85c; lb. \$7.50
Ruby KingPkt. 10c; oz. 70c; lb. \$5.50
Short Red Chili

PUMPKINS.Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; lb. \$1.25
Connecticut FieldPkt. 5c; oz. 15c; lb. \$1.25
Green Striped CushawPkt. 5c; oz. 15c; lb. \$1.25
Large CheesePkt. 5c; oz. 20c; lb. \$1.45
Small Sugar or Pie

RADISH.Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; lb. \$1.00
Crimson GiantsPkt. 5c; oz. 15c; lb. \$1.20
French BreakfastPkt. 5c; oz. 15c; lb. \$1.05
Long Black SpanishPkt. 5c; oz. 15c; lb. \$1.00
Scarlet GlobePkt. 5c; oz. 15c; lb. \$1.00
Scarlet Turnip White TipPkt. 5c; oz. 15c; lb. 90c
White Icicle

RTA BAGA.Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; lb. 80c
American Purple Top

SALSIFY or OYSTER PLANT.Pkt. 10c; oz. 75c; lb. \$7.00
Sandwich Island Mammoth

SPINACH.Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; lb. 50c
Bloomsdale SavoyPkt. 5c; oz. 15c; lb. 50c
King of Denmark

SQUASH—Summer Varieties.Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; lb. \$1.45
Early Summer CrookneckPkt. 5c; oz. 20c; lb. \$1.35
Early White Bush Scallop

SQUASH—Summer and Winter.Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; lb. \$1.45
Acorn or Table Queen

SQUASH—Winter Varieties.Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; lb. \$1.90
Blue BananaPkt. 10c; oz. 25c; lb. \$1.85
Blue HubbardPkt. 10c; oz. 25c; lb. \$2.10
Golden DeliciousPkt. 10c; oz. 25c; lb. \$1.85
Green Warty Hubbard

TOMATOES—Red Fruited.Pkt. 10c; oz. 85c; lb. \$7.50
BeefsteadPkt. 5c; oz. 60c; lb. \$5.20
Bonny BestPkt. 10c; oz. 80c; lb. \$6.00
Chalks Early JewellPkt. 10c; oz. 80c; lb. \$7.50
EarlianaPkt. 5c; oz. 50c; lb. \$5.50
Greater BaltimorePkt. 5c; oz. 60c; lb. \$5.50
MarglobePkt. 5c; oz. 60c; lb. \$5.50
New StonePkt. 10c; oz. 90c; lb. \$9.00
PonderosaPkt. 10c; oz. 65c; lb. \$5.70
PritchardPkt. 5c; oz. 55c; lb. \$4.70
RutgersPkt. 5c; oz. 75c; lb. \$6.70
Table Talk

TOMATOES—Pink Fruited.Pkt. 10c; oz. \$1.00; lb. \$10.00
Oxheart

TOMATOES—Yellow, Orange.Pkt. 10c; oz. 90c; lb. \$8.00
Jubilee

TOMATOES—Small Fruited.Pkt. 10c; oz. 75c; lb. \$6.50
Yellow Plum

TURNIPS.Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; lb. 80c
Purple Top Strap LeafPkt. 5c; oz. 15c; lb. 80c
Purple Top White GlobePkt. 5c; oz. 15c; lb. 80c
Purple Top White GlobesPkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 60c
Seven Top

WATERMELON.Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; lb. \$1.35
Cole's EarlyPkt. 10c; oz. 25c; lb. \$2.25
Dixie QueenPkt. 10c; oz. 25c; lb. \$2.25
Early KansasPkt. 5c; oz. 15c; lb. \$1.35
Georgia RattlesnakePkt. 10c; oz. 25c; lb. \$2.25
Ice BoxPkt. 5c; oz. 20c; lb. \$1.45
Irish GrayPkt. 5c; oz. 20c; lb. \$1.45
Imp. Kleckley SweetPkt. 5c; oz. 20c; lb. \$1.60
Klondyke No. 7 B.S.Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; lb. \$1.45
Peerless or Ice CreamPkt. 5c; oz. 20c; lb. \$1.45
Stone MountainPkt. 5c; oz. 20c; lb. \$1.45
Tom Watson

Where Oz. prices are 50c or more, 1/2 oz. at same rate; where \$1.00 or more 1/4 and 1/2 oz. at same rate.

Scree Soil

A porous soil as that of a mountain ridge or the talus slope at the foot of a cliff. A rocky, gravelly soil, with at least a little loam overlaying a sloping impervious layer over which moisture seeps. Plants then have a dry crown with a cool and moist root system. A wall or raised bed is usually adapted to alpine.

Rare Seeds

(Continued from Page 1)

DESMODIUM gyrans
ERYTHRINA arborescens
FICUS bengalensis
FICUS elastica
FICUS religiosa
JACARANDA mimosaeifolia
JUNIPERUS recurva
MELIA azaderach
MICHELIA champace
MUSSAENDA glabra
OXYSOPHORA paniculata
OSBECKIA white
PARNASSIA nubicola
PHLOGOCANTHUS thrysiflorus
POLYGONUM mollis
RHEUM acuminatum
TEPHROSIA candida
TRACHELOSPERMUM fragrans

The following per packet, 50c, postpaid.

BAUHINIA hookeri
BAUHINIA purpurea
BERBERIS angulosa
BUDDLEIA colvillea
CALTHA scaposa
CATHCARTII villosa
CLERODENDRON squamatum
CYANANTHUS lobatus
ERIGERON multiradiatus
EXACUM teres
TRITILARIA cirrhosa
GENTIANA sikkimensis
— stylophora
GERANIUM collinum
HEDYCHUM coccineum, var. angustifolium
HIBISCUS manihot grandiflorus — homabo
HOLMSKIOLDIA snaguinea
HYDRANGEA robusta
HYPERICUM patulum
IRIS clarki
LUCULIA gratissima
MAGNOLIA campbelli — globosa
PARIS pollyphyla
PEDICULARIS nepalensis
POINCIANA pulcherrima
POTENTILLA fruticosa
ROSA cericea
PHEUM nobilis
RANUNCULUS hirtellus
SAUSSUREA gossypiphora
SAXIFRAGA diversifolia
SENECIO divesifolia
SWERTIA bimaculata — multicaulis — speciosa
TALAUMA hodgsoni
THUNBERGIA fragrans: 25 seeds for 50c
VERBENIA abyssinica

The following per packet, 75c post paid.

MECONOPSIS horridula — nepalensis — pink — simplicifolia — wallichii white
PRIMULA elwesiana — kingii — obliqua — roylei — sikkimensis
RHODODENDRON aeriginosum — aeriginosum — anthopogon — arboreum — barbatum — camelliflorum — campanulatum — campbelli — campylocarpum — ciliatum — cinnabarinum — dalhousianum — elaeagnoides — fulgens — glaucum — grande — hodgsoni — lanatum — thompsoni — var. candelabrum — wightii — Mixed
MORENA betenocoides

The following per packet, \$1.00, post paid.

LILIUM macrophyllum — wallichianum
PRIMULA saphirina

Our Mailing List

First we want to say to those who have so kindly written in for our catalog, way last summer, that we are sorry to have disappointed you so far—we are very short of efficient help and many such requests could not be answered until now.

All those who request our bulletins will receive them without charge. Those who make no purchases will necessarily have to be dropped after a certain number of issues and a request will again have to be made. In send-

ing in requests for the bulletin be sure to print your name and address. Each day we have requests, which are so written that we cannot properly address the catalog.

MARKET GARDENERS

If you are a market gardener - write for our special quantity prices in vegetable seeds or better still, send us your list for best quotations.

We offer special strains for commercial growers.

Be sure your name is on our gardener list.